

THE FRONT PAGE

PROCEEDINGS in the inquiry into the effect of the tariff on automobiles, and particularly the comment of Chairman Sedgewick of the Tariff Board that high tariffs on machinery used for factory production "stuck up like a sore thumb" all through Canadian industry, have served to draw attention to the fact that there are a good many schedules in the Canadian tariff which have no protective effect and which are, therefore, a tariff for revenue imposed at the exact point where no such tariff should ever be considered. The machinery which was under discussion was the kind of machinery which is used in the production of automobile parts, agricultural implement parts, and various other items in the equipment of the Canadian people; it is machinery of a kind which is not produced, and could not economically be produced, in Canada on account of the comparative smallness of the Canadian market. Such a tax protects no Canadian industry, and imposes a severe handicap upon Canadian producers, some of whom have to compete with imported goods at home, and some of whom have to compete in the world market. Revision of many of these schedules is long overdue.

A LOT OF PROTECTION

WE DO not put much faith in the report that the Conservative Opposition will register a strong protest against the definition, provided in the Japanese agreement, that "goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada" shall mean only goods produced in Canada in sufficient quantities to supply at least ten per cent. of the Canadian demand. The idea of subjecting nine-tenths of the consumers of an article to what may be a very considerable addition to its cost, merely in order that one-tenth may be provided with specimens of that article produced in Canada, is too extravagant to make good political propaganda. It is all very well to talk about infant industries, though there is a growing feeling that a certain amount of birth-control among the more delicate of these creatures would have been a good idea during the past twenty years. But even an infant industry, if it desires to be raised in the incubator of a protective tariff, should surely be strong enough at birth to be able to supply one-tenth of the needs of a nation of only ten million people.

The practice of extending special consideration to industries so small that they cannot qualify under this new definition is a kind of practice which easily grows up in a government department which is left pretty much to itself; but it is not, we suggest, a kind of practice that is likely to evoke much enthusiasm in a public debate which is going to be spread upon the pages of Hansard.

OUR PRIZE CALENDARS

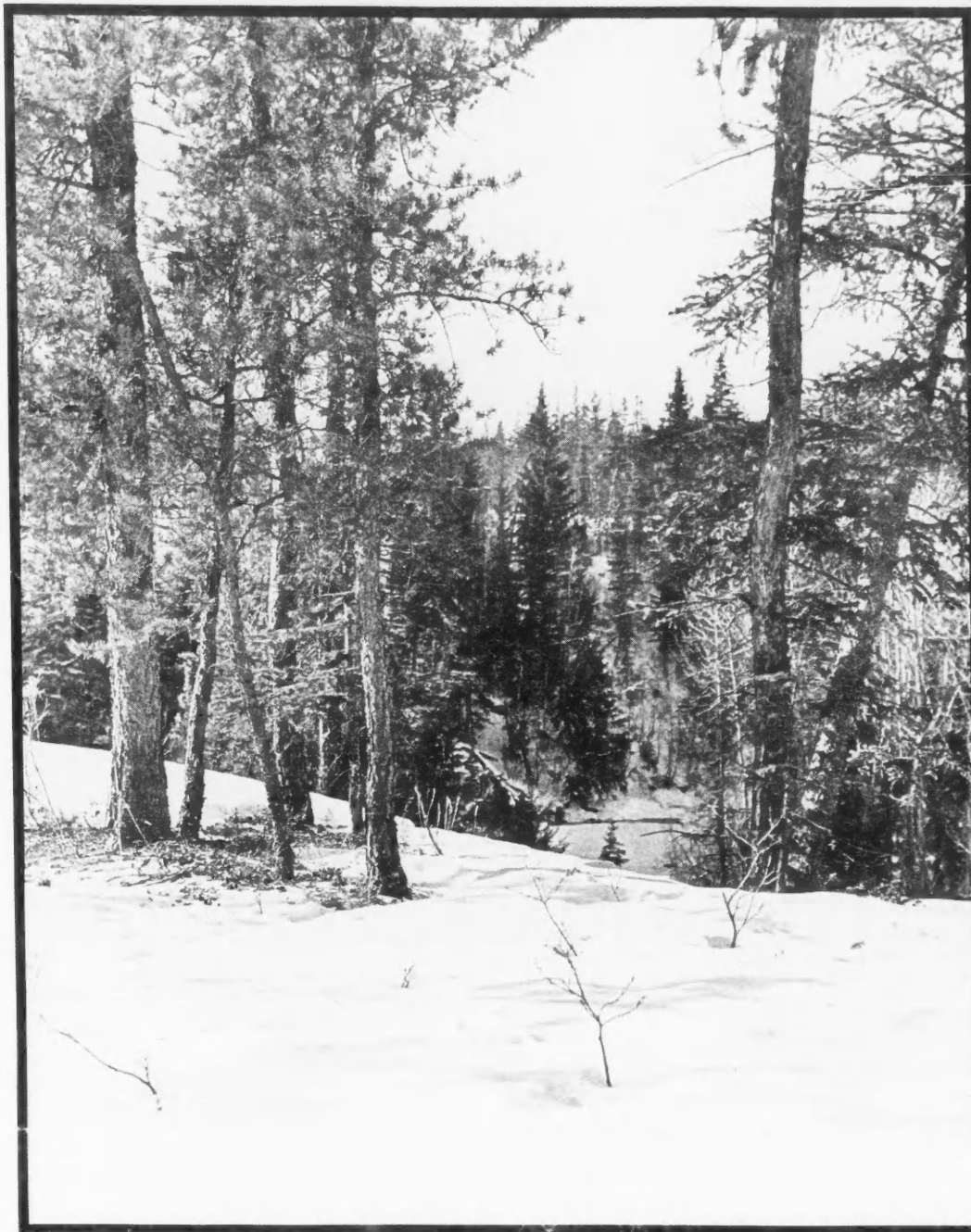
THE institution of the presentation calendar appears to be definitely on the wane. In spite of our offer of an award of Honorable Mention for all calendars received by this office and qualifying up to a certain standard of artistic merit, we have received only two this season which seem to us to deserve that distinction, and both of these are from entrants who won it last year. The Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Company again send six delightful color photographs of scenery and antiquities in Switzerland; but the cover, a color print from a painting by H. K. Schwarz, strikes us as a little too sentimental in its light effects. The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has had the happy idea of reprinting twelve of the famous Currier and Ives prints of the middle of the nineteenth century, including the well-known "Canadian Voyageurs." This is an exceptionally good calendar, not only for its pictorial element, but also for the typography of the date tables.

While not eligible for our award, because it is a commercial production and not for free distribution, the calendar produced this year by the Winnipeg *Free Press* should not go unnoticed. It is adorned with reproductions of photographs by Nicholas Morant, whose work is well known to SATURDAY NIGHT readers, and who in respect of landscape is probably the best newspaper photographer in Canada, though Nelson Quarrington of the Toronto *Mail and Empire* runs him close and is more versatile. This calendar will be a revelation to many people of the pictorial values of Manitoba and near-Manitoba scenery. There are twenty-six pictures and a cover, with a poetic quotation for each picture. The *Free Press* says that it printed ten thousand of them, so we presume they are all gone.

SOCIAL CREDIT BY MAIL

WE ARE glad to announce that students all over Canada may now acquire the degree of "Certified Douglas Authority" after a fifteen weeks' course by mail, provided for the small sum of \$10.00 by the Douglas Social Credit College, of Vancouver, B.C. The instructor is Mr. W. A. Tutte, author of "Douglas Social Credit for Canada," and Chief Mentor of Douglas Social Credit, B.C. Section. The course, we gather, has been designed to meet the needs of those "desirous of qualifying as Mentors (Lecturers) of Douglas Social Credit." Holders of the diploma are eligible for appointment as Mentors.

Mr. Tutte suggests that regular study periods of not less than one hour a day should be devoted to the work in this course. By applying this to the Syllabus we find that six hours (or seven if Sunday is included) will suffice for the student to learn all that is necessary about the nature and function of money,



"DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT". Overlooking the "Little Red", Prince Albert, Sask.
From a photograph by Ken W. F. Cooper, Regina.

and also the true definition of value. The same time will suffice to acquaint him with the power of the banks and the reason why democracy failed, all in one week. In another week he can learn about several "Exploded Economic Concepts," including the velocity theory of money, the theory of high wages, the quantity theory of money and the price level. Another week will teach him about the cause of depression, including the theory of the business cycle, trusts, combines, monopolies and utilities, and also inflation, deflation and reflation. We have omitted to mention that the required textbook, "Douglas Social Credit for Canada," is supplied without extra charge to all students. No other textbook appears to be necessary. Other books of value in background education will be suggested from time to time. The only thing that is worrying us now is whether Mr. Aberhart is a Certified Douglas Authority.

THE QUEBEC MOVEMENT

IT IS always a little difficult to find out the exact significance of a new political movement in the Province of Quebec. For that matter the same thing might be said of most of the other Provinces of Canada, allowing for the fact that the English language in politics is slightly less poetical, if only a little less vague, than the French. Hepburnism in Ontario and Aberhartism in Alberta must have been just as puzzling to outsiders in their early stages as Gouin-Duplessis-ism is to those outside of French Quebec today. We feel pretty sure, however, that the version of the new Quebec movement which is being

presented by the Toronto *Telegram* for the horridification of its readers, and which depicts it as a racial revolt on the lines of the Egyptian outburst, is extremely partial and misleading. The *Telegram* seems oddly unconscious of the fact that its own Conservative allies throughout the Province, including a decided majority of the English-speaking population, are in complete alliance with the Gouin-Duplessis faction.

There is always on the fringe of a new and only partially defined movement in Quebec an element of extravagant and anti-British "Nationalism," just as there is on the fringe of the Hepburn movement in Ontario an element of irrational hostility to the city of Toronto and evening dress and Government House and respectability generally, and on the fringe of the Aberhart movement an element of hatred of banks and of everybody who has any money. But these elements do not determine the character of the movement in any of these cases, and the nearer it approaches to success and responsibility the less they have to do with its policies.

WHAT QUEBEC REMEMBERS

THE Gouin-Duplessis movement contains a number of young men whose objection to Mr. Taschereau consists largely in the fact that the power companies and insurance companies and investment companies in which he is now embedded are mainly conducted by English-speaking financiers. They think that the French-Canadians are being robbed, but what irks them is that they should be robbed by English.

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE Ethiopian situation remains about the same. The League keeps fiddling while Rome burns.

The forgotten man: Santa Claus.

Shirley Temple was the most popular film star in 1935. One reason for Shirley's success is that she doesn't have to play down to her audiences.

Manufacturers want a wall-paper that can be put on dry. The only thing we can think of at the moment is to build the walls slanting slightly outward and lean the wall-paper against them.

And we will know that good times are back again when people begin consulting their bankers instead of tea-cup readers.

As far as we have been able to make out, the curse King Tut put on violators of his tomb was that they should die of old age.

Now we know why the British cling to the democratic system of government. No dictator can apologize like a gentleman.

The trouble is not with Mussolini so much as with civilization. In a properly organized world he would be happily located in Hollywood handling mob scenes.

Quintuplets have been born in South America. Far enough away, it would seem, to discount any suspicion of an epidemic.

We have been trying to list the contributions of 1935 to civilization and all we can think of at the moment is "Pooley to you from me."

But the past year has not actually been without achievement. We read in an almanac that 1935 was noted for its lack of comets.

Esther says: don't forget to write 1937.

CANADA AND THE CALENDAR

BY PHILIP MACAROW

THERE is a movement on foot to reform the calendar. It is a movement in which Canada, in common with other civilized countries, will be expected to participate. The proposed reforms are neither vague nor remote; they are specific and imminent. Indeed, it now appears that 1938 may be the last of our old familiar years; that January 1, 1939, may usher in a really new new year. Hence, anyone who has anything to say about it had better say it now.

Any discussion of the proposed reforms demands some knowledge of what is wrong with our present calendar. It must be admitted that quite a lot is wrong with it. It is—say those who wish to change it—clumsy, inconvenient and lopsided, besides being ridiculous. An ordinary year (that is, a year which is not a leap year) contains 365 days which our calendar endeavors to divide into twelve months and fifty-two weeks. It does so, in a manner of speaking, but the months are far from uniform and, instead of fifty-two weeks, we come out with fifty-two and one-seventh. We are in the habit of regarding six months as half a year, but actually the first half of the year—January to June inclusive—is three days shorter than the second half, and our quarters are not really quarters at all.

THE fundamental source of the trouble, of course,

is our attempt to establish a relationship between two unrelated time units, the day and the year, both of which are of basic importance in human affairs and over neither of which have we any control whatever. We must count time by days but, since we have summer and winter, spring and autumn, we must also reckon with the year. Now a day is the space of time it takes the earth to revolve once on its axis and a year is the space of time it takes that same earth to complete one circle in its orbit round the sun. Unfortunately, there is no relationship between these two movements of the earth which can be expressed in simple arithmetic, so that only once in every 43,200 years does the solar year begin within one second of midnight.

Advocates of calendar reform admit the difficulties but condemn the way we meet them. Our present calendar, they say, is a primitive affair; it dates back to the times of Julius Caesar, badly in need of overhauling. They attack it not only from a scientific and rational angle but from a practical point of view as well. Its irregular structure makes a comparison of statistics for one quarter with those for another difficult and misleading. Every year differs from every other year, with the result that it is absolutely impossible to tell on what day of the week a given date will fall—or vice-versa—without recourse to calendars or laborious reckoning.

The allocation of thirty, thirty-one and twenty-eight (or twenty-nine) days to the various months is another matter of much practical confusion. Most people cannot even remember which months have thirty days and which have thirty-one except by the old jingle:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
All the rest have thirty-one;
Except the little one alone,
Which has twenty-eight in fine.
Till Leap Year brings it twenty-nine.

Why this should be so, why we should have seven months of thirty-one days, four of thirty and one of twenty-eight (or twenty-nine) is a matter for which no one can now give a satisfactory explanation. It has its origin in certain remote considerations of possible importance in the time of Augustus and has perpetuated itself in spite of its inconveniences. That we have become accustomed to these inconveniences does not alter the fact that they exist and make themselves felt in loss of time, loss of energy and confusion of many kinds.

ALL this inconvenience and confusion would disappear at once if we could rearrange the calendar so that the days of the week and the days of the year would fall always in one prearranged order. To do this it is only necessary to construct a calendar which will be the same every year and so simple it can be memorized by anyone. Obviously, such a calendar must contain exactly fifty-two weeks. This is the most important aim of every plan of calendar reform.

How can it be done? So far no fewer than 185 methods have been suggested. Of course, many of them contain only slight variations and many more are too fanciful or too drastic for serious consideration. The workable, practical suggestions boil down to two: a year of thirteen months and the World Calendar plan.

Under the thirteen month plan, a new month with the tentative name of "Sol" would be added to the calendar. Every month would be exactly like every other month, containing precisely twenty-eight days or four weeks. At the end of the year, an extra, nameless, dateless day would be added to round out the necessary 365. In leap years, two such days would be added. The world would then have a simple, perpetual calendar under which most of our present difficulties would disappear. Unhappily, however, a new set of difficulties would be introduced.

First, the number thirteen is not divisible into halves, quarters or sixths. It is not, in fact, divisible into anything at all without the use of fractions. Second, all monthly accounting of annual items, such as rent and interest, would have to be figured in terms of a thirteenth of a year. The number thirteen, which is difficult to figure with, would occur billions

(Continued on Page Three)

SKI-ING IN SWITZERLAND. Left: A trio of skiers enjoy a whirlwind descent near Murren in the Bernese Oberland. Right: The nut-brown chalets scattered over the Lauchernalp in the Lotschen Valley are no longer left to themselves during the season of white. As the tell-tale tracks reveal, they have become a popular rendezvous of skiers.

—Photographs by A. Klopferstein, Adelboden, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.



WHICH OF THE PROFESSIONS ARE OVERCROWDED?

BY KENNETH J. COX

THE question of overcrowding in the professions is uppermost in many minds in these days. The recent college graduate, fresh from Convocation, wonders whether he will find a niche in the desired professional field. The high school graduate looking forward to college asks himself, and often his friends, if it is wise to invest several of the best years of his life in the training for some profession that is becoming so overcrowded that it does not even offer a decent living. Individuals already practicing some of the professions are thinking about the possibility of making a change to some vocational field less overcrowded and more highly remunerative.

If an individual seeks advice, he is likely to receive either a highly idealistic or a pessimistic answer to his question. Very seldom is he given a realistic one. This article aims to give a realistic answer to the question raised, by carefully examining occupational trends in Canada and other countries, and deducing from statistics some general conclusions. Of all the professions medicine might offer a good starting point.

IN CANADA today there is an average of ninety-six doctors of medicine per hundred thousand of the general population; this hundred thousand of the general population being the unit of measurement for all the data in this article. A decade ago we had ninety-nine doctors per unit of population. Thus in ten years our notes a three per cent decrease in doctors of medicine. At first this decrease seems surprising, as one would expect an advancing civilization would demand more doctors. In the United States this decrease in a greater form has been going on for several decades. A decrease of this type seems to point to an overcrowded profession, no longer capable of absorbing many young people in the future. A calculation based on this slight decrease and on the mortality rates for the professions, shows that in ten years as would need in Canada some twenty-eight hundred new doctors to fill the gaps left by death and to serve a growing population. Today in our medical schools there are three thousand students. A conservative estimate, making allowances for the "flaking" of a goodly number, and the dropping out of another group for diverse reasons, leads us to expect four thousand graduates in ten years. Twelve hundred too many! In one year one hundred and twenty too many!

One asks if the movement in the Western Provinces for state-supported medicine will not make openings for a large number of medical practitioners. Where the experiment has been tried, in some twenty centres in Saskatchewan, it has been discovered that one doctor can handle from two to three thousand people on his panel at a cost to the municipality of some four dollars and twenty-five cents per person. It has been found that the work is done very adequately, with more people seeking medical aid than previous to the introduction of this form of state medicine. If this form of state-financed medicine were introduced in Canada with one doctor per two thousand people we should need only five thousand doctors and today we have ten thousand!

ONE might ask if there are not some areas of the country needing doctors. The following statistics might answer the question. Ontario has one hundred and twenty-three doctors per population unit of one hundred thousand, Quebec one hundred and six, Alberta one hundred and three, British Columbia and Manitoba ninety-six, New Brunswick eighty-one, Nova Scotia eighty-two, Saskatchewan fifty-nine. And with state-supported medicine, one could get along nicely with fifty doctors per hundred thousand people. (A careful consideration of these data leads but to one conclusion: only the best equipped of our young men should look forward to medicine as a career.)

It is interesting to note the tendencies of the medical schools all over the country in tightening up on their standards in order to turn out fewer but better equipped graduates.

DENTISTRY presents a more promising picture. In fifty years the dental profession has grown from eighteen to thirty-nine dentists per population unit, and it is due for considerable more growth in order to reach the fifty-nine per unit of the United States and New Zealand, and Austria's forty-eight. At the present rate of growth it will take twenty to thirty years to catch up to Austria and another twenty to reach the level of the United States or New Zealand. In Austria dental services are supplied by a form of government supervised insurance. In Canada we graduate one hundred dentists per year on the average, and in order to keep up with our population growth, dentist mortality, etc., we should be able to absorb an additional fifty dentists per year.

Many parts of the country should be able to absorb more dentists. Ontario leads with fifty-four per unit, British Columbia forty-nine, Alberta thirty-three, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick thirty, Quebec twenty-nine and Saskatchewan twenty-four. Dentistry is not only growing, but with state medicine state dentistry will not be far behind. The dental profession no doubt owes considerable of its growth to the free advertisement it gets from the schoolroom, the lecture platform, the radio, the magazine and the newspaper.

MANY young men's fancies turn to engineering as the ideal profession. A study of the engineering profession and its changes in the last decade is a study of a changing economy, and the prospective engineer should carefully study these trends if he desires not only a diploma but a job. The percentage increase in the number of engineers in Canada is revealing. In one decade, chemists have increased ninety-eight per cent., mining engineers eighty per cent., electrical engineers fifty-two per cent.; the civil engineers have a three per cent. decrease, the architects six per cent. and the mechanical engineers twenty-six per cent. In other words, at least three of the engineering professions are showing a downward movement, which is indicative of overcrowding.

These decreases are better understood if one looks at the functions of these professions in the growth of a country. As a country changes from a rural to an industrial and urban civilization, in the change one notes improvements in transportation, housing and industry. In a growing country one needs civil engineers to build roads, bridges, canals, harbors, railroads, etc.; likewise there is need of architects to plan and supervise the new buildings, and mechanical engineers to design and install the new machinery in the factories. When this expansion stops, the demands for these experts diminish. From authoritative sources, we are told Canada is now developed to supply all the needs of a population of twenty-five million; today we have ten million; in 1940 at our present rate of development one might expect twelve million population, which leaves little room for any expectation of a great expansion in the near future.

Electrical, mining and chemical engineering are still growing and their growth may be explained in terms of their functions of supplying power and raw materials for the manufactures of the country. Electrical engineering is still growing, but mainly in the areas of rural electrification and household appliances. When all the rural districts are electrified and all homes supplied with all the available appliances, electrical engineering will likely show a decrease. The chemical and mining fields have shown tremendous growth, due largely to their function as suppliers of raw materials for manufacturing. Their saturation point, after which a decrease sets in, will be long after that of all the other engineering fields.

IN THE light of the above material we might expect continued decreases in civil engineering, architecture and mechanical engineering unless some unforeseen expansion sets in. There might yet be some increase in electrical engineering, and there is little doubt of a continued yet somewhat retarded increase in mining and chemical engineering. In terms of these past trends, mechanical engineering seems to offer little prospect for the average person. Civil engineering, especially in Ontario and Quebec, which show slight increases, should offer about two hundred openings per year in normal times. Architecture, a limited field in Canada, could at best offer thirty-five to forty positions per year. Electrical engineering shows increases in all Provinces with the exception of British Columbia, which seems in the past to have been the Mecca of the professions, with a resultant overcrowding. Mining engineering is growing in all mining areas. Chemical engineering seems to be growing in all areas, with again the slightest growth in British Columbia. Engineering in Canada, it is seen, is in a rather unstable condition, and the prospective engineer would be well advised to build a broad engineering foundation on which he might adjust, if need arises, to new and more promising engineering fields.

THE field of law is still a popular choice. An examination of statistics shows that the legal field has been on the decline in all the Provinces with the exception of Ontario; the Maritimes and Quebec

show slight decreases, and the Western Provinces distinct decreases of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., with the exception of Manitoba with a thirteen per cent. decrease. One of the major causes of the decrease in the demand for the services of the lawyer is the tendency of many firms to have on their staffs persons sufficiently versed in the legal implications of their business to make the services of the lawyer unnecessary. Thus the realtor of today handles the mortgages and deeds of the client; trust companies draw up and administer wills and estates; insurance companies and public conveyances have their claim agents; accountants handle bankruptcy procedures. In all these spheres of business, formerly the domain of the lawyer, the trained and experienced layman is taking the lawyer's place. One of the few hopeful signs for the younger lawyer is in the growing volume of social and industrial legislation, and the necessity for persons trained in its legal implications.

LOVE IN CHILDHOOD

BY ALAN MONK

WHAT shadow dim perception of my youth
Was love—a bubble kissed, a flimsy toy,
A trifling pleasure, passing, half untruth,
That did at once enapture and annoy.
It was a phase of life adult and strange,
The certain complement of growing years;
A theme of light debate and frequent change,
A brimner of upheaval and of tears.

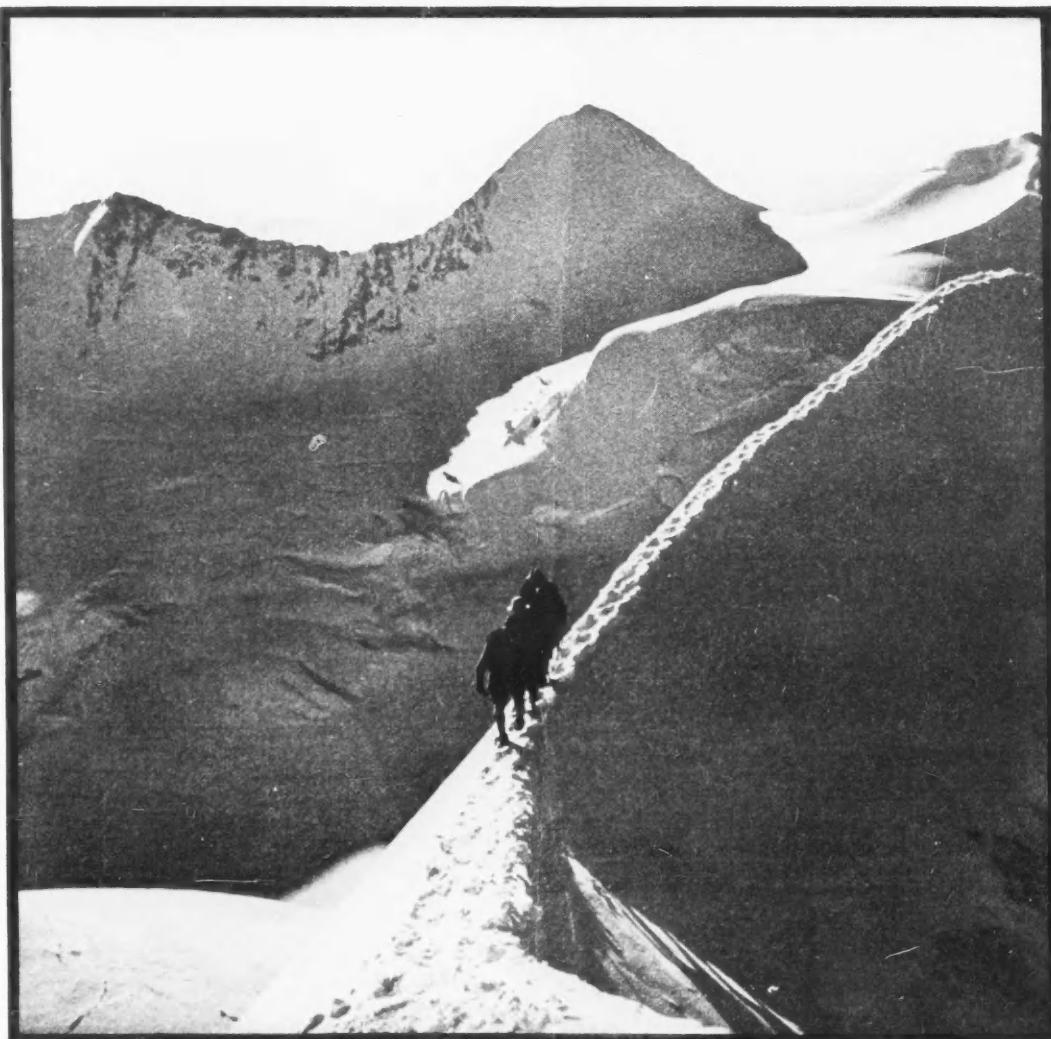
I could but see it dimly, like a land
Distant across great water, or in mist,
Whose storied charm I did not understand,
Nor of what shapes its beauty might consist;
And wondered idly, as at fairy lore,
If ever I should step upon that shore.

Rosemere, Que.

for its successful interpretation and administration. In view of the downward trends in the legal profession viewed statistically, there is little doubt that again our schools of higher learning are training far more students than the demand warrants.

ONE does not need to comment on the overcrowding of the teaching profession. The large number of applicants for the few openings is a sufficient omen of a distinct overcrowding. It is rather difficult to make any prognostications on the number of teachers required, due to the profession being predominantly female, with a resultant high labor turn-over due to marriage. The teaching profession, if such you may call it, is in a peculiar position due to the very short professional training period of one year in a normal school or college of education. Many young people curtail any consideration of their vocational future until graduation, and then, finding no suitable openings, they rush into the teacher training institutes to get a certificate by which they can teach what they were taught. Thus many vocational left-overs and misfits crowd into the teaching profession. Much can be said for the four-year professional training course for teachers as in vogue in United States as a selective barrier to this important profession.

Today, with changing conditions, new needs are rising, and with these needs there comes a demand for individuals trained to handle them. Out of these needs and their handling are arising new vocations that might be crystallized into new professions. Increasing social legislation and its administration is opening up opportunities for a variety of different types of social workers. New industrial laws are creating a demand for experts in accident prevention, personnel work, and labor difficulties. Greater leisure is making opportunities for those skilled in the teaching of drama, handicrafts, folk dancing, outdoor work, and all phases of athletics. A new interest in childhood is making opportunities for those trained in parent education and pre-school education. The importance of personal adjustments of the best type is paving the way for the consulting psychologist and psychiatrist. The problem of crime detection and prevention is calling into use more and more the services of the criminologist and the penologist. To meet these demands the universities are setting up courses and departments in many of these fields. Associations are being formed of persons professionally interested in these fields. Scientific journals are being published for the exchange of findings. Yearly conferences are being held for the sharing of ideas. In all these we see the nucleating forces at work that go to make the profession with its body of techniques, knowledge, ethics, and its closed membership available only to those specially trained.



CLIMBING IS FUN, TOO. A party traversing a narrow icy ridge of the Piz Bernina near St. Moritz, Switzerland.

—Photograph by A. Pedretti, St. Moritz.

THE DEN

BY J. E. McDUGALL

MR. PETERSON was at the door to meet the Thompsons when they came up the steps and had them inside the living room, showing them the new studio couch and the fireplace, and apologizing for the flecks of enamel on his trousers, before they had a chance to take their things off.

"I was just painting over some chairs I picked up at an auction sale and I hadn't any idea it was so late," he was saying when his wife came out of the kitchen.

"Hello," she said happily, "don't pay any attention to Charles. He's gone domestic on me."

She kissed Mrs. Thompson and squeezed Mr. Thompson's hand.

"Let me take your things; Charlie would never think of it, of course. I'll put them in the bedroom. You can come with me if you like, Clara. Jack wouldn't be interested in new bedrooms, I know."

"Wouldn't I, though?" said Mr. Thompson with summoned enthusiasm. "Just lead the way."

ALL three followed Mrs. Peterson into the bedroom, where the two visitors went into little exclamations of surprise and delight. Such lovely chintz curtains! Mrs. Peterson made them herself! How clever; she should really go in for interior decorating! Such a beautiful bedspread! And the cute little dressing table! Really, it was just like a doll's house. Mrs. Thompson declared it was exactly the kind of bedroom she had always dreamed of. They could hardly be drawn out of it to inspect the dining-room, the kitchen, the bathroom, and then the living room again. Everything was so settled and complete you would have thought the Petersons had been living there for months.

"What's this room?" asked Mr. Thompson, his hand on the knob of a door next to the bedroom. Mrs. Peterson flew to his side.

"Oh, you mustn't go in there," she said. "It's not fixed up. It's just a sight."

"What's it going to be, Sally?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Well, it's nothing really," said Mr. Peterson hurriedly. "It's just—"

"I know," said Mr. Thompson brightly, "it's a billiard room."

They all laughed uproariously.

"Well," said Mrs. Peterson, "it's just an extra room. We thought we might make it into a sort of a den for Charlie, you know. A study."

"What a marvelous idea!" exclaimed Mrs. Thompson, "may we see it?"

But Mrs. Peterson had her by the arm.

"COME on, Clara," she said urgently, "I want you to look at the roast for me. I can never tell when it's done and you're so wonderful at that sort

of thing."

The two men went into the living room. "You're certainly well fixed here, Charlie," said Mr. Thompson. "Got about everything a man could ask for—lovely home, a car, and a clever little wife. I certainly envy you."

"What about yourself?" countered Mr. Peterson. "You have the same things, and then you have a couple of lovely youngsters, too."

"Oh, sure," agreed Mr. Thompson. He looked shrewdly at his friend.

When the women returned they went into the same thing again, and intermittently, through the dinner. Mrs. Thompson vowed that she was simply dying with envy. Over the liqueurs Mr. Thompson recalled their own efforts at getting settled. Like the Petersons, they had lived in a furnished apartment for the first year.

"You have no idea what a thrill it was to get into a place where we could have our own things," she exclaimed. "Of course we had to anyway. Little Annette took up every bit as much room as a grown-up, didn't she, Jack?"

She looked amiably at her husband, and then quickly at Mrs. Thompson.

"But, of course, you haven't any problem like that. Lucky Charlie, he can have a den all to himself! Mind you don't spoil him, Sally."

THEY all giggled and Mr. Peterson changed the subject to the approaching Christmas.

"Oh, you two don't know what Christmas is!" chided Mrs. Thompson gently. "At our place I sometimes think it's all we live for. Annette knows about Santa Claus, of course, but she's been so busy keeping young Tommy's illusions alive that she's almost convinced herself all over again."

"Christmas is really for the kids," said Mr. Peterson.

"Sure it is," agreed Mr. Thompson, with feeling. "I can't imagine what it would be like without them. But, of course, you two will have lots of fun. I guess you have a bunch of parties planned already."

"Oh, yes indeed," said Mrs. Peterson.

At eleven o'clock the Thompsons rose to go. As they went down the steps Mr. and Mrs. Peterson waved goodbye to them from the door. Mr. Peterson had his arm around Mrs. Peterson's shoulder.

"Goodbye, you two!" called Mrs. Thompson. Then she could not resist adding, "If you want any help, Sally, I'd love to help you fix up Charlie's den. You know, hanging curtains or anything. Men are such babies about such things."

Her husband interrupted her.

"Good night, Charlie," he called. "I'll come up and have a game of billiards with you as soon as the table's installed."

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Canadians with the connivance of a French-Canadian politician. But this is not by any means the real gravamen of the charge against the Taschereau administration.

It should not be forgotten that this is the first time that the electors of Quebec have had a chance of expressing their views about the Taschereau Government since the election of 1931. In that election, charges (probably not wholly without foundation) of gross and extensive corruption in favor of Government candidates were made, and the election returns were contested in a great many constituencies. The procedure followed in these contestations was perfectly in accord with the election law as it existed when the election was held and had existed for generations past. In order to get rid of the contests and enable the Government candidates to hold their seats without inquiry as to how they got them, the Legislature, with all these contested members actually sitting in it and voting, adopted the Dillon Law which sets forth that the thousand-dollar bond required of the petitioner in an election appeal must be the absolute property of the petitioner himself; that the question of the source of this thousand dollars may be invoked at any stage of the proceedings, even if it has already been invoked and passed upon, by means of a special pleading; and that this special pleading must be passed upon before any other aspect of the case and before the examination on the merits. Since all the contestations had been financed from the general fund of the Conservative Party—an eminently natural and legitimate proceeding—this law had the effect of wiping them all out. There is a considerable amount of sporting instinct in the French-Canadian, and it is not surprising that this outrageous change in the rules of the game effected by one set of players in the middle of the conflict should have aroused his indignation.

THE DECLINE OF LIBERTY

THERE are other and important reasons why the French-Canadian should feel a certain amount of indignation against Mr. Taschereau. They are set forth in amazingly vivacious French in a little volume just published by Mr. R. L. Calder and bearing the title "Comment s'éteint la liberté." Mr. Calder is a Canadian of many generations, who possesses both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians among his ancestry. He has a certain quality of noble indignation which is rare in our political life, and which was much in evidence (as we noted at the time) when he spoke in Toronto a year or so ago on much the same subject as that which is dealt with in this book. In this volume he undertakes, and in great measure contrives, to show that in the Province of Quebec the rights of assembly and of free speech have been destroyed; the citizen has been deprived of all protection against mistreatment by Government functionaries; the citizen is no longer protected against inquisitorial procedure; he is no longer protected against torture as a means of police investigation; he is debarré from the courts in respect of a number of his legitimate claims; he is debarré from trial by jury in the full sense and extent of that ancient British right; and he is deprived of the secrecy of the ballot.

On the subject of torture we may remind our readers that on April 29, 1933, the Court of King's Bench ordered a new trial in the case of a woman

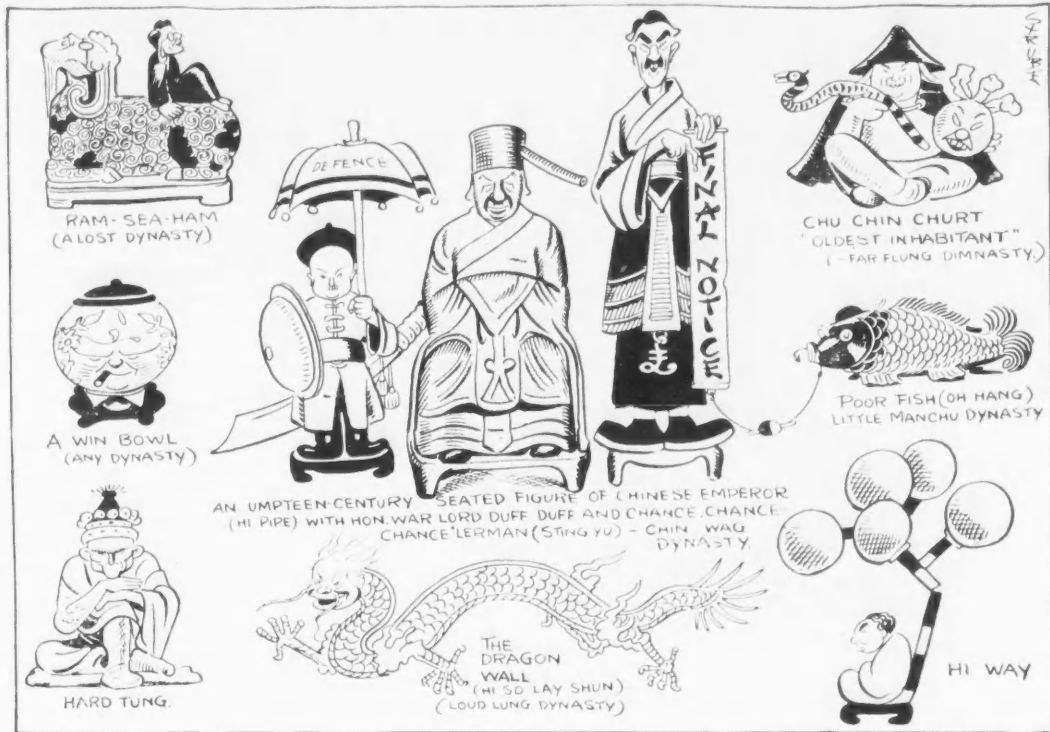
named Chapdelaine convicted of murder, and castigated in the severest terms the methods employed by the police to obtain her confession. On May 8th of the same year Mr. Taschereau had an opportunity, in his capacity as Attorney-General, to address himself to the Association of Chiefs of Police of the Province. He referred to the prolonged interrogatories to which accused persons were subjected in certain cases by the police. "Certain persons," he said, "declare that this action is inhuman. For myself I am not prepared to make any such statement. For in the past such interrogatories have made it possible to obtain confessions from criminals who were obliged to speak when once their moral force (la force morale) had abandoned them." There is, we think, no parallel to this utterance among the expressions of responsible authorities in Canada. To seek such a parallel it is necessary to go as far as New York City, where a Commissioner of Police is quite recently on record as saying that he did not want gangsters brought into court in an undamaged condition.

A party which has been in power for over forty years is apt to develop characteristics of this nature. The same thing happened to the Liberal Party in the Province of Ontario in the first decade of this century. In many respects the Taschereau Government, like the Ross Government, has administered the affairs of its Province with ability and wisdom. But like the Ross Government, it seems to have acquired the belief that its continuance is indispensable to the welfare of the Province, no matter what may be the means by which it keeps itself in power. Under a democratic system, governments which acquire that belief always have to be cured of it some time or other by the electors.

UNDERGRADUATE THOUGHT

UNDERGRADUATE periodicals are by the very nature both of their staffs and of their subscribing public an extremely variable quantity. About three-quarters of the time they are either a light-hearted pastime of a small group of printer's ink hounds or a laborious effort to record the hardly worth recording events of various undergraduate societies. But once in a while they become a vehicle for a really important intellectual movement in the student body; and *Acta Victoriana*, the undergraduate publication of Victoria College, seems at the moment to be fulfilling this function very successfully. That there is an intellectual movement going on in the College, and that it is by no means a mere eddy in the general stream of C.C.F. philosophy, is quite evident. The recent selection of a particularly sombre Gorky play for presentation by the Dramatic Society is one of many evidences that the students are taking our social problems seriously; and last month's debate on pacifism was by no means all made up of the ordinary sentimental impracticalities.

The current issue of *Acta Victoriana*, which will no doubt excite quite as much criticism as its two predecessors, contains a great deal of thought-provoking writing, notably an article by E. A. H. on the position of the Barthian German Protestants, which suggests that they have brought most of their troubles on their own heads, and one by Mr. Ken Woodworth on Social Credit in Alberta, in which the Aberhart movement is described as a beginning of fascism. Mr. Woodworth writes as one who believes that the capitalist system is doomed and that social-



CHINESE TREASURES

(The Chinese Art Exhibition is open at Burlington House, London.)

ism is inevitable, an attitude which enables him to speak of "a carefully cultivated hostility to socialism" as an obvious sign of reaction. Our own judgment would be that the hostility of the Alberta farmers and small shopkeepers to socialism does not have to be cultivated, being a perfectly natural result of the individualistic nature of their business. Socialism is a product of the industrial life, and will have to be put over by force on the Alberta farmers just as it was put over by force on the farmers of the Ukraine. This allowance made, Mr. Woodworth's analysis of

the Alberta situation is probably the best that has yet been published in Canada.

That the Albertans have very little understanding of democracy has been clear for twenty years. In that condition they are a natural prey of anybody who can lead them either to fascism or to socialism. Mr. Woodworth is grieved that they have not been led to socialism. Our own grief is entirely over the prospect that they may succeed in ruining democracy in one Canadian Province; if they do that, we do not much care what they put in its stead.

CANADA AND THE CALENDAR

(Continued from Page One)

of times a year in every-day reckoning. Third, all routine activities which occur in the course of a month such as paying bills, getting out statements, attending meetings and collecting statistics, would have to be repeated an extra time each year. These objections are so formidable and weighty that the thirteen month year has already encountered a tremendous amount of opposition.

THERE remains the World Calendar plan. This plan retains the present twelve month year and so escapes most of the disadvantages of the thirteen month plan. But it rearranges the months into a more orderly and balanced structure, containing two equal halves and four equal quarters. Each quarter consists of three months; the first month has thirty-one days, the remaining two have thirty. These quarters also comprise exactly thirteen weeks each, or ninety-one days, of which thirteen are Sundays and seventy-eight week-days. It is not quite as simple as the thirteen month calendar in that its months are not all the same length. But its quarters are. Every three month period is exactly like every other three month period, and the calendar as a whole is perpetual in form and reasonably easy to memorize.

Like the thirteen month plan, it provides an extra, nameless day to round out the year. It places this day at the end of December and calls it "Year Day" or "The second Saturday, December 30th." In leap years, a similar day is added at the end of June. Since, under the World Calendar, January the first always falls on Sunday and since, under our present calendar, January 1, 1939, will fall on Sunday, a determined effort is being made to put the plan into effect in 1939, so that the old calendar may merge into the new with a minimum of disturbance and confusion.

TO SECURE such a result, simultaneous and nearly universal action must be taken by the parliaments and legislatures of the world. It is possible that it will be taken, for calendar reform is now receiving organized support all over the world. Fourteen countries, including Canada, possess associations dedicated to that purpose and most of them support the World Calendar plan at least in principle. In 1931, at Geneva, a conference of delegates representing 41 nations expressed their views on calendar reform. All agreed that it was bound to come. Rejection of the thirteen month plan and interest in the twelve month plan were expressed by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Two of these, Switzerland and Greece, gave definite commitments on behalf of their governments for the twelve month, equal quarter calendar.

Canada's position at that conference was perhaps a little unfortunate. The Canadian delegate, acting under instructions from Ottawa, cast a definite vote for the thirteen month plan and had the doubtful comfort of being supported by the delegate from Yugoslavia and no one else! Thus, Canada's official position at the moment favors the thirteen month plan. Since then, however, the Canadian Rational Calendar Association, with headquarters in Toronto, has been formed. The stated purposes of this association are: (1) To secure withdrawal of Canada's official endorsement of a thirteen month calendar. (2) To advocate world-wide adoption of a national perpetual twelve month equal quarter calendar. (3) To inform public opinion on the defects of the calendar now in use. (4) To promote the adoption of a stabilized Easter along the lines of the British Parliamentary Easter Act of 1928.

Ingenious and rational as the proposed World Calendar appears to be, no one can foresee all the consequences of a change in the calendar. In the past, whenever such changes have been made, they were accompanied by riots and bloodshed resulting largely from the deeply rooted belief that the calendar is a divinely appointed institution which must not be tampered with. Even today, enlightened though we are, there will undoubtedly be loud objections to calendar reform on religious grounds. Without subscribing to such objections, no one

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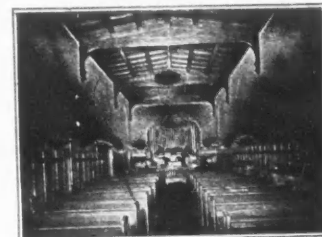
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—United States Affairs

ATTITUDE ON SANCTIONS

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

BEFORE we presume to judge too righteously the conduct of Mr. Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Laval, it is only fair to remind ourselves of the situation which they faced three weeks ago.

Early in October Italy undertook a war of conquest which had been announced well in advance. Its general purposes were known to the foreign offices of Europe for perhaps a year. During that year nothing important was done by the great powers or by the League to convince Mussolini that he would be met by "collective" resistance. Undoubtedly he came to think that he would be treated about as Japan was treated in the Manchurian affair of 1931, that is to say that he would be bombarded with resolutions of disapproval and then be allowed to proceed.

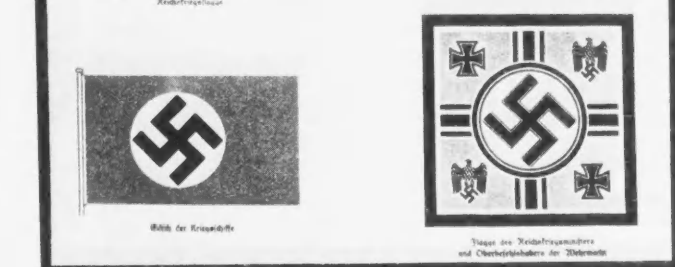
No one had reckoned with the outburst of British opinion expressed in the peace ballot last summer, that is to say with the profound conviction created among masses of people that

if the League does not prevail against the Italian dictator now, Europe will be demoralized and disorganized if it has to face Hitler in the future. This sentiment induced the government to assume the leadership of the League and the result was that for the first time in its history the League legally condemned a great power. This action committed all the members of the League to the duty of stopping the Italian war of conquest.

THEY did not stop it. Though in theory the League powers could have forbidden Mussolini to move his army to Ethiopia by closing the approaches to the Suez Canal, they decided not to take the risk of an outright collision with Italy. They adopted instead a program of sanctions which, though it might ruin Mussolini in the long run, did not prevent him from carrying on his war and trying for a decisive victory before the sanctions did him too much damage.

Thus at the end of the second month of the war the aggression was still continuing and Mussolini was continuing to buy from the League powers, and particularly from Great Britain, the one indispensable thing he needed in order to overwhelm the Ethiopians. That was oil, which Italy lacks, which Italy must have to move her transports, her trucks, her tanks and her airplanes. The position had become impossible. In spite of the promises and the judgments pronounced at Geneva, the war was not only not being stopped but was being assisted by the supply of oil. The League powers saw that they must either stop the oil or they must stop the war by yielding to Mussolini. It was a desperately dangerous choice. To stop oil was to strike at the heart of Mussolini's enterprise; without oil his army was defeated and his regime almost certain to fall.

This brought the government face to face with a truth which the friends of the League have never



THE NEW GERMAN FLAGS. Top left, the flag of the German Army; top right, the Merchant Marine; bottom left, the Navy (man-of-war); bottom right, the flag of the War Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The colors are always black-white-red.

been willing to consider fully. It is that a really effective sanction is an act of war and can be imposed only if the members of the League are prepared to take the risks of war. This is what Mr. Baldwin meant when he said the other day that

"many of those who were the strongest advocates of sanctions advocated them because they believed they were convinced, the use of sanctions was a peaceful way of stopping war." It has been proved that they were mistaken. Ineffective sanctions, that

is to say, sanctions which harness a great power but do not quickly defeat it, can be applied without too great risk of war. But effective sanctions such as the stopping of oil cannot be applied without the risk of war against a great power which is engaged in a life and death struggle.

It has been said that when Mussolini announced that an oil sanction meant war, he was bluffing. No one can be sure he was bluffing. What is more, if the League powers were not prepared to go to war to enforce an oil sanction, they were bluffing. The very real and present danger existed that Mussolini would risk a desperate reprisal believing that the League was bluffing more than he was.

NO RESPONSIBLE statesman could have voted for the oil sanctions unless he knew and knew that Mussolini knew that the League powers, their governments, their military forces, and their public opinion were prepared for war. The only sure guarantee that Mussolini would not strike back was to convince him that the League was ready for him.

It was not ready. The British had their feet in the Mediterranean. But it was by no means clear that the British people were prepared to fight Mussolini. It was very clear that the French people were not prepared to fight him, and that the other League states were uncertain and ill-prepared. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to sympathize with those in Britain and France who decided that they must try to avoid the issue of the oil sanctions by negotiating a peace in Africa. No one, it seems to me, is entitled to condemn Sir Samuel Hoare or Mr. Laval completely unless he is willing to say not merely that they should have taken the risk of war, but that he is confident that their peoples would have backed them up if war was provoked. Certainly the Hoare-Laval proposals were immoral. But to incur the risks of war without knowing that their peoples were ready and that their military forces adequate would have been even more immoral.

IF WE are to indulge in conspiracy of the British government, the charges to complain about are in the first instance that they waited too long that they waited until Mussolini was hopelessly committed, before they started to oppose the war, and then that having decided to invoke the Covenant, they took a line of action without first mobilizing sufficient force and opinion to back it up. Nothing is so dangerous in diplomacy as to make a threat which, not being sure that you will and that you can carry it through. At the beginning of December Britain and the League were caught, having lifted, used an oil sanction, which they did not feel able to impose. The Hoare-Laval proposals were an imaginative attempt to retreat from this position of dilemma.

THE proposals have now been laid on the table and with them the proposal for an immediate oil sanction. The British government has manifestly decided its policy. It is now doing what it should have done many months ago. It is refusing to proceed with effective sanctions until it knows that it can find in the League effective force to prevent Mussolini or to deal with him if he strikes back.

This is not only a more prudent policy but from the point of view of making the League a real defense against another great war the only possible policy. The world has not itself of the dangerous illusion that peace can be preserved by non-demands for aggression and by a moving line. It is the world that collective security is a reality and a definition implies that collective force is overwhelming against those who are the aggressors, and so the collective force is not only asserted in theory but is in fact mobilized unless it will, it is decided by mobilized force. It will be mobilized, it is employed. As long as there is the least doubt that the League powers really mean to make for the Covenant, the nations engaged in wars of conquest will have the League machinery on the spot. Japan did that in 1931. Italy has done it in 1935. It will be done again if the peoples which have a vested interest in the League continue to think that oil will make any one using a great power.

IN THE long run the result which anticipated in the Covenant of Sir Samuel Hoare that peace will be a new day, a new day, but very hard day, demonstration of a fundamental truth. It is a truth that has to be learned before the League can be used, which is not whether it can be used at all, but whether it can be used in a way to bring about a war to Europe. The truth is that while there may be protection by public means, it will not be protected by nations that are not able and willing to employ force. It is a great truth that at the League. They may be able to make a line if he knows that they can and will fight. But they cannot fight him if he knows that they cannot be sure of fighting. So the League powers and of the League cannot be used too quickly that Mr. Baldwin touched the heart of the matter when he said in the House of Commons on Thursday that "the ultimate sanction of the League must be the use of force."

The doctrine of "moral suasion" is useless. In the League's address, when it is recognized that sanctions are an act of war, the League will have some of its.

Have you breakfasted, Imperial style?"

No, I haven't answered the action with a war style. I have not breakfasted. On the contrary." — *Screen Play.*

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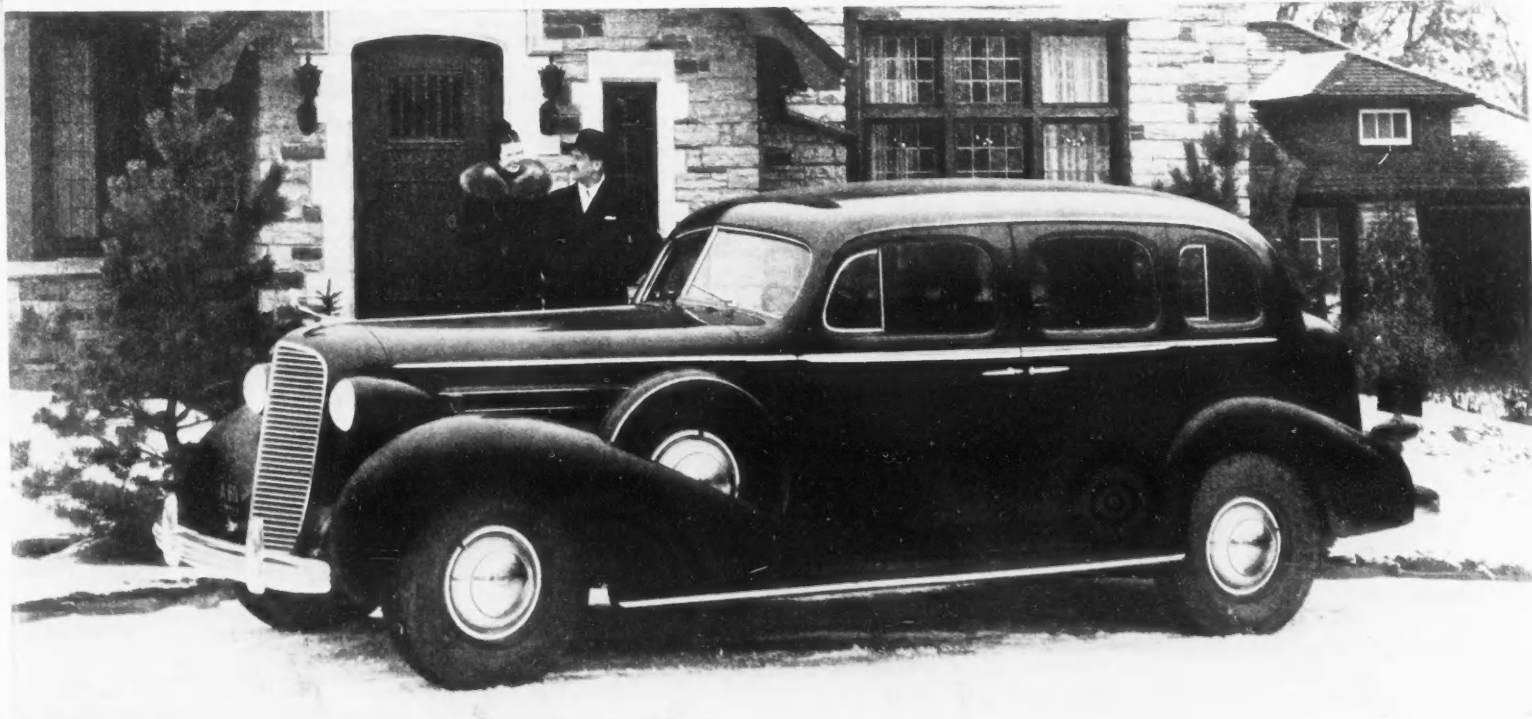
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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"AH WILDERNESS"

THERE have been plenty of pictures of life at the opening of the present century, many of them sensitively reminiscent and precise. But "Ah Wilderness" is the first one I have ever seen to make you feel that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had the time-spirit itself in its employ, rather than any mere paid research staff. Research students could dig up and collate the detail of 1906 from libraries, old snapshot albums, old copies of *Harper's*, old high school journals, old stereoscopic slides. But where could they recover the actual feeling, tone and gestures of 1906 except from 1906 itself?

"Ah Wilderness" gives you the past perfectly imposed on the present; so that watching it you are likely to feel very much as those two Oxford ladies did, (they were ladies of impeccable British veracity and their experience is scrupulously recorded in the annals of the British Society for Psychical Research) who on a sedate visit to Versailles walked suddenly into the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. For those who lived in it, this curious revival of the opening of the twentieth century is even more exciting, because it is filled with a thousand forgotten things which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, apparently, have fished up out of universal memory. The three-step, the pygmy-step, with which young ladies used to work craved buttons, on buttonhook holders, buttonhooks, the precautionary emerald, telescope bags, Peter Thompson suits, shemoy rope hangings, Stan-ley smokers, and that extraordinary habit young women had of "trousing" their date in public, as common as nose-powdering is today.

These are not mere screen souvenirs, rather derisively assembled and set forth from the point of view of the present. They actually "belong" in their setting, fitting into the pattern of the time with the perfect self-acceptance of the commonplace. There is a smooth and almost lyric rightness about this description of pre-war New England life, never equalled before on the screen. It is Nineteen Hundred and Six recollected in tranquillity.

It is also beautiful comedy, especially in the High School commencement scene (the youth reciting "Bells," the class soprano, the pitted girl delivering a travelogue recitation, "Come with me to beautiful Switzerland," gave me some of my happiest moments in the movies in 1935.) Other matters to be grateful for were Lionel Barrymore's performance as the liberal minded and quizzical father, Aline MacMahon's Aunt Lill, and Wallace Beery's behavior as the hilariously soaked Uncle Sid at the family dinner. In fact, that particular dinner was the best screen family meal I have ever sat in on. The boy hero, Richard, played by Eric Lindner, emerged as the least believable character in the story, possibly because that was the way O'Neill wrote him. Richard, indeed, seems more like a creation of Booth Tarkington's in one of his more overreaching moods than like a character invented by Eugene O'Neill.

The world of 1906 that "Ah Wilderness" describes was secure and trusting, a folk-world still relatively untroubled by either mechanics or economics. In contrast to all this there followed on the same program a screen review of news events for the year 1935: the wreck of the *Marcon*, the Bermuda hurricanes, the wreck of the plane that was to establish the New York to Rome flight record, Sir Malcolm Campbell racing to break his record on the lake, the funeral of assassinated Hapsburg king, the Hapsburgs' trial, the Chinese puppet fight, and a dramatic exposure revealing scenes from the Ethiopian war, behind a huge screen of Mussolini fixed into one of its more appalling attitudes, with, as a suitable finale, live of the baby members of the Four Gays, comedies tucked into bed and wishing everybody a Happy New Year. All in all one came away feeling that civilization was pretty much in a bad case of dementia proexy, with periods of lucidity followed by increasing morose indignities and total disintegration well in sight.

A Happy New Year to everybody And God bless us, every one.

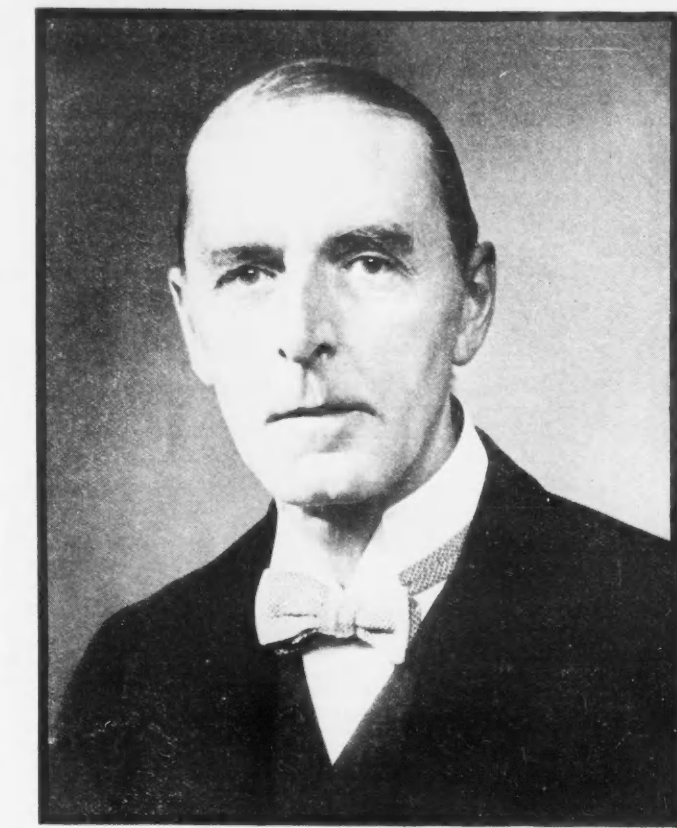
"THE LITTLEST REBEL"

"THE Littlest Rebel," in spite of its rather pompous title proved to be much less worrisome than most of the string of "rebel" pictures, possibly because in this one Shirley was helped most of the time with tap dancer Bill Robinson, and Bill Robinson seems to be the only adult in Hollywood capable of appearing on the same set with Shirley without going all moon-cow-eyed. John Boles, too, must moon-cow-eyed, of whom I was in the picture, too, but fortunately spent most of his time travelling between enemy lines or in jail. "The Littlest Rebel" is a tale of the Civil War with Shirley making in some matters of military discipline which had baffled her since Shirley acts with the greatest possible competence, my complaint against Shirley has never been against her acting, but that she acts entirely too well, speaking out like a little woman in all the sentimental situations which adults create for her. However, there isn't much point in acting too well all that again.

HART HOUSE THEATRE

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

IT is admittedly difficult to find a play to put on at Christmas time, apart from the religious mysteries and tree plays. This play must still be done, and it should also entertain.



SIR FRANCIS FLOOD. A portrait of the British Trade Commissioner to Canada.

The adults, "Wapin' Wharf," by Charles Brooks, presented at the Hart House Theatre under the direction of Nancy Piper, answers fairly well to the difficult demands of the season, as well as providing novelty. It is a quaint piece about a prince who went in disguise into a pirate's den for the purpose of spying and ridding the coasts of England of buccaners. It was not a lusty gang of pirates but a cowardly one who caused ships to be wrecked by putting out the coast lights on dangerous spots and collecting the booty comfortably after it had been washed ashore. These were pirates who assiduously deserved the gibbet of which they were in mortal terror. The prince trapped them all after he had passed through hair-raising ordeals. He met a Duke's daughter in the pirates' hideout and fell in love with her. The pirates all repented. There were songs and lots of rough-house comedy. So the play filled all the demands of the slightly exaggerated excitement-stimulating vehicle for children and at the same time it released the adults from having to feel either mystical or very young.

The action all takes place inside the cabin of the pirates off the coast of Devon. It is pretty much a complete talking action with occasional rounds of private rows among the pirates, the disguised prince, the old king who serves them their grog, and the young, pretty wench who turns out to be a lady of high degree. The first act built up rather slowly and the players had to talk themselves through it with concentrated determination. The two following acts loosened a bit and also speeded up. The direction showed quite a just appraisal of the possibilities of the composition and consistently made the most of the material. The setting was done in subdued rich colors and austere fine lines. The sound effects were excellent. In the first act there was an accompaniment of sea sounds, a most realistic hissing of the sea against the rocks, and it made a mocking running comment upon the bragging and scheming of the pirates. The production as it was handled wound up into a comic little satire upon pirates which was entertaining as well as suggestively moral. So all the purposes of the season were satisfied.

Roxford: "I suppose you think I'm a perfect idiot?"
Roberta: "Oh, none of us are perfect." *The Watchman-Keeper.*



MAGISTRATE ON THE BENCH. But P.M. James Edmund Jones of Toronto is as much at home on the organ bench as on the one in the courtroom, and is a leading authority on Anglican hymnody in Canada.

RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

MONDAY: Am wondering whether many of those in authority in radio matters have made New Year's resolutions in the interests of still finer broadcasting. Not yet having observed startling changes and in absence of information on the subject make suggestion of my own which is to modify the game, popular on the air, of follow-my-leader. Duplication of ideas in programs is inevitable; but while the appearance some weeks ago of a new type of comedian, whose names sounds like "Snoopy", in Warner's Pennsylvania is amusing, her counterpart on several other programs would be as exasperating as the mimicking a while back by one person after another of Major Bowes' distinctive way of saying "all right". Although idea of misleading and tricking audience has, in theatrical circles, always been looked upon as a dangerous pastime, it is permissible to introduce element of surprise. This is, in fact, a great asset to radio presentations as listeners instead of taking for granted that program will follow conventional pattern wait to see what is going to happen before turning to another station. Practice of leaving radio to blare in corner as background to conversation of people in the room was source of perplexity and irritation to Aunt Cecilia, whose orderly mind rebelled at being expected to do two things at once; sensibly pointing out that programs worth listening to should be accorded courtesy of proper attention, while poor ones should be turned off without delay.

TUESDAY: Am pleased to find Canadian programs in leading position with respect to originality of ideas. "Back Horse Tavern" is an outstanding example of unusual type of performance most competently presented. Something new has also been evolved in "Ontario Panorama" under the supervision of Howard Lindsay, who has even discovered a novel treatment for the necessary sales talk. In "Forgotten Footsteps" a unique idea has been utilized in the building up of a romantic tale around an object on display at the Royal Ontario Museum. About this weapon, jewel, or whatever it may be, a dramatic sketch is written, its theme centering in situations in which the object chosen might have figured.

Turning to American networks, consider "The March of Time" is the program showing great originality in design and execution. While admitting perfection with which it is presented, have the sense of being an eavesdropper and am certain Great Aunt Susan would be horrified at the thought of my listening in to a broadcast of other people's private affairs. This opinion is evidently not shared by large majority of listeners to radio programs.

Returning to Canada find Radio Commission in "Up-to-the-Minute" also providing its audience with opportunity to glean information about a variety of topics, including items of news taken from many sources. A little bit of everything is to be found in "Up-to-the-Minute". Not being overburdened with patience and having reprehensible habit of looking at the end of a book while ostensibly engaged in reading the first chapter, wish scenes dramatized from recently published novels and thus just released gave some hint of final solution. Instead of leaving characters enmeshed in difficulties from which they seem to have only the vaguest chance of escape. Musical interludes are provided by Geoffrey Waddington's Orchestra. Am sorry that he and his band of cheerful musicians have not more to do on the program.

WEDNESDAY: Even those who seldom grant a hearing to any radio feature which necessitates mental exertion on the part of its audience would be well advised to listen to "Tuesday, evenings at six-thirty" to "The Broken Air" a series of short addresses given alternately by Dr. G. Stanley Russell and by Mr. B. K. Sandwell, Editor of *Saturday Night*. Understand that new program of the Radio Commission has already attracted a large following. Hope that all Canadians, irrespective of what their views upon theological and economic questions may be will give thoughtful attention to these quarter hour talks, whose theme is a plea for the drawing together of all mankind in a bond of sympathy and understanding.

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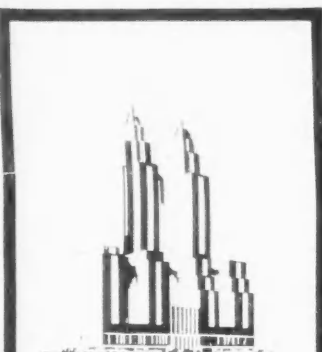
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

"Gustav Stresemann, his diaries, letters, and papers," edited and translated by Eric Sutton, Toronto, Macmillan, Vol. 1, \$7.50.

"Frustration, or Stresemann's Race With Death," by Antonina Vallentin. Translated by Eric Sutton, Toronto, Macmillan, \$1.50.

BY G. DET. GLAZEBROOK

TO MANY people the career of Stresemann involves a double tragedy: the untimely death of the statesman, and the failure of the policy that he pursued to save the republic. With his origin in the lower middle class, a restricted sympathy for socialism, an outspoken devotion to the fatherland of the past and present, and a willingness to compromise as a means of deliverance from a desperate situation, Stresemann represented, perhaps better than any other individual, the statesmanship of the German republic. It was only in the days of Germany's years of trial after the war that Stresemann showed the fine calibre that made him one of the few men whose names will live in the history of statesmanship in the post-war years. During the war he acted as a typical German patriot; and though he saw that reform must follow the peace, he never marched with those who sought to end the struggle on the basis of no conquests and the overthrow of the Hohenzollern monarchy.

Perhaps because he enabled the Crown Prince to return to Germany, Stresemann was accused of looking forward to a restoration, but there seems little reason to believe that this was so. In any case his actions show a real willingness to make the republic possible, and to establish satisfactory arrangements both at home and abroad.

Of the two books under review, the second is a new edition under a new name. This biography was first published in 1931 under the title of "Stresemann," and one cannot but wonder why it has been found necessary to embellish the new edition with a melodramatic name and the cover of a "thriller." The book, however, remains unchanged, and is welcome indeed in its new and cheaper form. Frau Vallentin has written a brilliant biography, but she achieves her results, happily, by methods other than sensationalism, or by that irritating affectation of knowledge of a man's mind that marks some contemporary work.

Whether her estimate of Stresemann will remain unchallenged is another question, and indeed there are already those who adopt a more critical tone. Her book is concerned, for the most part, with the years in which Stresemann held office, either as Chancellor or Foreign Minister, and centres around the period of Locarno and the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations.

Mr. Sutton, who made an excellent translation of Frau Vallentin's biography, has also undertaken a translation of Stresemann's papers, which were published in Germany in 1932-1934 in three volumes. We are told that few documents have been omitted from the original collection, and that they were concerned only with domestic politics. This first volume begins with a useful sketch of Stresemann's life, written by the editor, and continues with a few and not very enlightening fragments by Stresemann on his own youth. The greater part of the volume is made up of letters, speeches and notes by Stresemann covering the years 1923 and 1924. The remainder of the volume is given over to two short sections called "Ideals" and "New Aims." The whole is drawn together by notes of the editor.

When completed, the Stresemann papers will form an important source of information for the man's own life and for the connected problems of domestic and foreign affairs of the German republic. Together with Frau Vallentin's book and Lord D'Abernon's diary, they will provide a rounded picture of the period. If a statesman can be called fortunate because he has Herculean labors to perform and great obstacles to overcome, then Stresemann was a lucky man. The Germany of his day was struggling under the staggering blows of the war, which had made it poorer economically, and faced the national disaster of the Treaty of Versailles, which threatened to make Germany face an indefinite future of subordinate status. The republican constitution had a very limited support, and the new regime was being attacked from both sides—by the extreme conservatives and the communists. With no tradition of self-government, it would have been hard in the best of times to establish

the new order safely; but when the republic was associated with the treaty and the suffering of the population, it was well-nigh impossible. To make matters worse, came in Bavaria and Saxony opposition to the power of the new central government, with the fear that the republic would break up into its component parts.

Such were the problems that faced Stresemann. His main policy was one of reconciliation—both with the dissatisfied parties and states in Germany, and with the Allies. In its latter aspect, his policy has been called one of "fulfillment," for he believed that it was necessary for Germany to fulfil, as far as she could, the obligations undertaken in the treaty, no matter how distasteful these might be, or how unreasonable they might appear. In pursuing

people with which it deals, a book of this type must spread forth in many directions, it would still seem possible that there might be some focal point from which the divergences might branch, some pivotal centre from which the various attitudes and types might be made to radiate.

Of course, Sir Philip is a sentimentalist. And it is to be feared, a reactionary to boot. While lamenting the lost glories of the period of privilege, he appears loath to find any good, or any hope of good, from the new order. He regrets the transformation of huge country houses into schools and hotels; but he does not pause to consider that it may be better for those lovely buildings to be kept in repair by their new tenants, than to be closed up entirely or else be occupied in only one small wing by their hereditary owners, who cannot afford to bestow the money and attention which such houses demand and deserve. Sir Philip greets the vast army of unemployed with the suspicion of a leper, but he has no suggestions to make for the betterment of their lot. True, he does air Epigone murmurs with justified casualness, that jobless miners might be sent forth to the vast open spaces of the Empire; but he does not stop to consider how these town bred folk would thrive, even survive, under conditions which would be totally bewilderingly, overpoweringly foreign to them.

In any event, one reference to Sir Philip's makes one wonder just how much he does know about these great spaces of Empire. It is surprising, to say the least, to be told that Hart House "is the centre of intellectual, dramatic and musical activity" in Canada!

Sir Philip, hearing aloft his crest of Old School Tie rampant on a field of Cricket Bats, finds that "In the old earth of England and in its wind and weather there is some salt which gives us health and sanity and peace." And you aren't expected to find the retort proper to such an overwhelmingly sweeping statement as that? But it does seem to sound like something out of "Cavalcade," somehow.

COMIC RHYMES

"Radical Ride," by Beaumont Belcher; decorations by Evan Macdonald. Toronto, Macdonald Galleries, \$1.50.

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

MR. BELCHER ought to be the operator of a column. Metres of all sorts are just child's play to him, and he will rhyme you a half-dozen line endings to Tweedsmuir or Rossborough without turning a hair or blinding a comatose. These abilities, with an eye for the picturesque subject, are qualifications enough for the columnist, be he daily or weekly. They are not quite enough for the author of a book between two covers, and there are verses in "Radical Ride" which seem to lack the necessary "body" for such perpetual consecration. However even the lightest of them are greatly fortified by the admirably pointed drawings of Mr. Evan Macdonald (he calls them decorations, but don't let that worry you; there are scattered with noble profusion in every place which is not occupied by Mr. Belcher and which

BRITONS CONVERSE

"England Speaks," by Sir Philip Gibbs. Toronto, Ryerson, \$2.50.

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

ALTHOUGH these conversations with all classes and types of present-day English folk are several in and almost without exception interesting, it cannot be denied that a steady diet of them becomes a little wearying. Sir Philip Gibbs' journalistic tour de force consists of eighty-three conversations, spread over four hundred and sixty pages and literally diluted with the interviewer's own reflections on the current scene. It is, actually, a columnist's collection; it is the kind of volume that has a welcome place on a bedside table, to be picked up five or ten minutes (or two or three conversations) before one switches on the light. But for people who prefer to do their reading, in longer spasms, for those who like to finish a book at one sitting, "England Speaks" will prove a little exhausting.

There is little or nothing to bind the whole together. It is true that Sir Philip provides an Epilogue, but that serves rather to make the reader more conscious of the book's lack of unity, than to provide him with the summing up which that unity did it exist, would appear to demand. Although it is obvious that, by virtue of the great diversity of

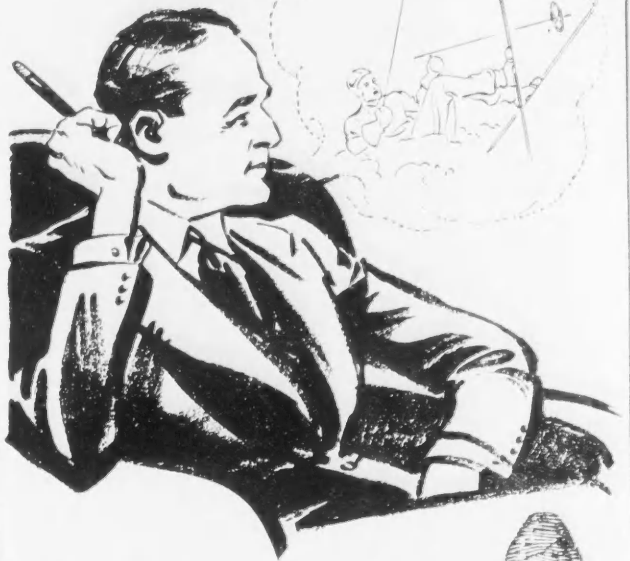
THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. MCAREE

ST. JOHN SPRIGG gives us a good deal more than a detective story in "The Corpse With the Sunburned Face" (Doubleday, Doran and Co.), just as Conan Doyle gave us more than a detective story in "The Sign of Four" and "A Study in Scarlet." But the technique of a detective story has become more rigid since those days, and as a rule a writer is wise to give us a detective story and nothing else. More is considered a kind of hilly painting. But we cannot complain of the additions to the murders and the tracking of the slayers which Mr. Sprigg offers. We learn a good deal about African superstitions and African mysteries which remain inscrutable even to our modern science. We also glean something about anthropology and the similarities which an expert would notice between the inhabitants of a Berkshire village and those of an Ashanti kral. Little violence is done to our reasoning faculties in the course of the narrative and we recommend the book as one of the

best we have read lately. "Heir Presumptive," by Henry Wade (Macmillan) is an original piece of work by one of the best English writers of detective fiction. In this case there is no mystery about the original murder for we see it planned and are present when it takes place. But after that there occurs an ingenious turn which gives the book high rank in its field. Of course, the more exacting of readers may feel that it is hardly cricket to give us two different murderers in a chain of murders having the same purpose, but in this case we do not object for the second murderer really provides the highlight. In addition we learn a good deal of useful estates in England and the laws of succession. Our education on the subject of deer stalking in the Highlands is increased, and this was sadly needed in the case of the present reviewer. Characters are sharply delineated and on every count the book is far above the average. In fact, it belongs among the year's best half dozen.

The BACHELOR'S CORNER



Rash Experiment

When a man gets well along in years—say past thirty—he should have gathered enough hoary wisdom to warn him against taking up skiing for the first time. I know that now. It sounds so attractive though; the very thought of it appeals to the gay bachelor heart. The crisp winter air, the bright costumes, the laughing, ruddy faces of the pretty girls, the drive out into the white silent countryside, all lift your spirit up to the very heights. Assuming a professional air you stand poised on a hilltop. What a gallant figure!

Then—Whew... Splish... Bump!
It is only hours afterward, in front of a log fire, a fragrant Bachelor between one's teeth, that some semblance of dominant masculine poise returns. Rumbled dignity in a snow drift may be all right for youngsters, but for an old-timer—say past thirty—

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would not have looked well if left blank. A sample linerick will show Mr. Belcher at or near his best.

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The Globe quotes an Atollian man. "I'm very much interested in a new tall young man. He says to rich side port my daughter on \$18 a week. I can't do it—and I have a notion to let the young fellow marry her, so I can study his method of 'trimming.'"
Top by Fritz Capaldi.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 4, 1936

PHOTOGRAPHING RUSSIA HAS ITS DIFFICULTIES

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

GETTING worthwhile photographs in Russia has all the flavor of poaching game in a forbidden preserve. Visitors are invited to bring cameras along, it is true—even movies—but that is done by Intourist on its own, and the news seems never to have been passed along to the Police, the Army or the G.P.U.

It would be idle to expect the amenities of civilization as we have become accustomed to it in a country which is still in the throes of upheaval. In fact, it is just the feeling of being where life is lived without any margin that makes travel in Sovietland so fascinating.

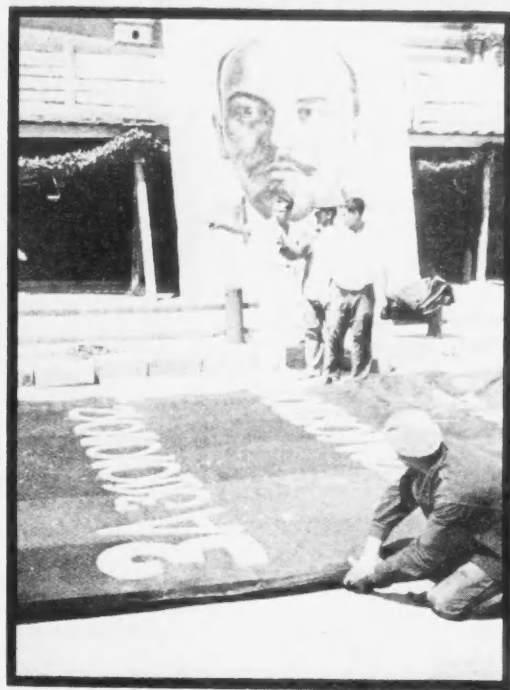
A Revolution with its terror and its denunciations naturally leaves the air filled with suspicion—though only artificial stimulation has kept it alive for 20 years. Fear of sabotage and espionage that is near hysteria meets the innocent snap-seeking traveler in the U.S.S.R.

He finds a good part of the country covered by blanket prohibition: frontier points, military or naval centres, bridges and railway stations cannot be taken. All right. But he finds that "military centres" can be enlarged to include the picturesque Kremlin, and the Red Square with Lenin's Mausoleum and the St. Basil's Cathedral, three of the most interesting subjects in Russia.

He discovers that "railway stations" can be spread to take in any pictures on the platform, whether of girl "brakesmen," fellow-passengers, the bazaars, or peasants encamped all around on their mattresses, waiting for a train.

AT DNEPROSTROI it is "Foto nyet!" because of the Dam; at Sevastopol because of the "Fleet." You must not take any picture with a Red Army man or a G.P.U. in it (although the nattily-uniformed traffic policemen seem almost eager to be snapped). You are stopped from snapping homeless waifs, but encouraged to take smiling, marching Young Pioneers.

Photograph a station of the new Moscow Underground, and you may lose your film; take a factory and



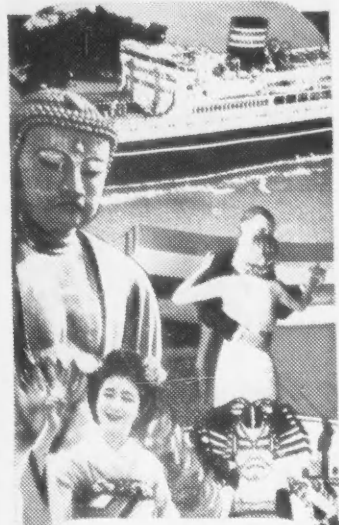
THE PICTURES

First row, left. A monk who has stubbornly remained un-collectivized. Right. Preparations in Stalingrad for a sports parade. Typically Russian, three talk while one works. Second row, left. Moscow youngsters, out in the park for the morning with their teacher. They are the best-looking children in Russia. Right. Farm children in school. The schools were long ago taken out of the hands of the pupils and placed under discipline. Third row, left. The milk which these individual peasants offer to train travellers is in vodka bottles. Right. An immense and radically designed new theatre rises at Rostov. Bottom row. The horse steadily gives way to horsepower on the farms.

it may cost you your camera. Everything can be, and is likely to be, prohibited; yet everything can nevertheless be taken. Ignorance of the law may be no excuse, but it can be a great help for the first few days. Hurry and do your snapping before you get a persecution complex.

Never would I have dreamed, as I left Russia, of photographing G.P.U., yet that is what I did first thing on my arrival. I should not now be so foolhardy as to take a great new railway station; yet how gaily I walked up to one on my second day in Kiev, picked my moment, and got the picture. Likewise, tasting a certain flavor of risk, I took things supposedly unfavorable to the regime, such as homeless boys, a church being pulled down, new buildings in premature dilapidation, women laboring at jobs above their strength, and etc. It was really only a little sophomore spirit coming out, but I don't suppose the Russians would have understood that.

Religion is "liquidated" in Russia, but not yet superstition. The camera remains a mysterious, dangerous Black Box to the Russian mind.



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—Ports of Call

EUROPEAN CONTRASTS

BY L. A. COLLINS

IN THE ever changing scene of present day internationalism it becomes increasingly difficult to accurately gauge the affairs of the world from the depths of an arm chair. Being somewhat of a student of international affairs in a very modest way, I made up my mind a few months ago to take a trip abroad to see for myself just what was going on in certain sections of Europe. Before I left Canada I made up my mind that I would do everything in a different kind of way and the first thing I did was to arrange passage on an American liner bound for the Mediterranean. My trip in the American export liner, "Exhibition," will live as one of my happiest memories.

My first approach to Europe was through the Straits of Gibraltar and I think I shall live for many years to see anything more inspiring than my first glimpse of the Rock, at 3 a.m., bathed in the brilliant light of a full moon. Like a mighty watchdog deep in slumber, Gibraltar on this particular night looked more beautiful than I have ever seen it before. The ship followed the narrow channel with the lights of Algebras on one side and the lights of Tangiers on the other, twinkling in the night to lend atmosphere to the mystery and romance of the two different civilizations they represent. Approaching the harbor of Gibraltar one could make out the shadowy lines of several British warships, serenely silent at anchor. With the Rock in the background, they conveyed an arresting picture of the majesty and might of Britain.

Sailing up the coast of Spain we approached those gems of the Mediterranean known as the Balearic Islands where one may live quite comfortably in a first class hotel for about \$300 daily, meals and bath included. Mallorca and Minorca are about 125 square miles each in area and have a population of approximately 150,000 people, mostly Spanish. Palma, the principal port, is a delightful town in the Spanish style where prices are unbelievably cheap, where the climate all year round is ideal and the scenery wild and rugged. Calling at Marseilles and sailing down the rock-bound coasts of Sardinia and Corsica, I finally approached the first of my important stopping places but not before experiencing the second outstanding scenic highlight of the trip—approaching the Bay of Naples in the early dawn with the sun slowly rising behind smoking Vesuvius. The atmosphere is often in the clouds but on this particular morning I saw a cloudless sky and an exquisite peace and quiet pervaded the whole scene. It was a contrast to the violent news reports from Italy received the day previous. In fact, some good friends had sent me a radio message advising that I might find Italian taxi drivers reluctant to accept as a fare anyone traveling on a British passport. The message had been sent from France and although I was thus prepared for anything, the reverse was the case.

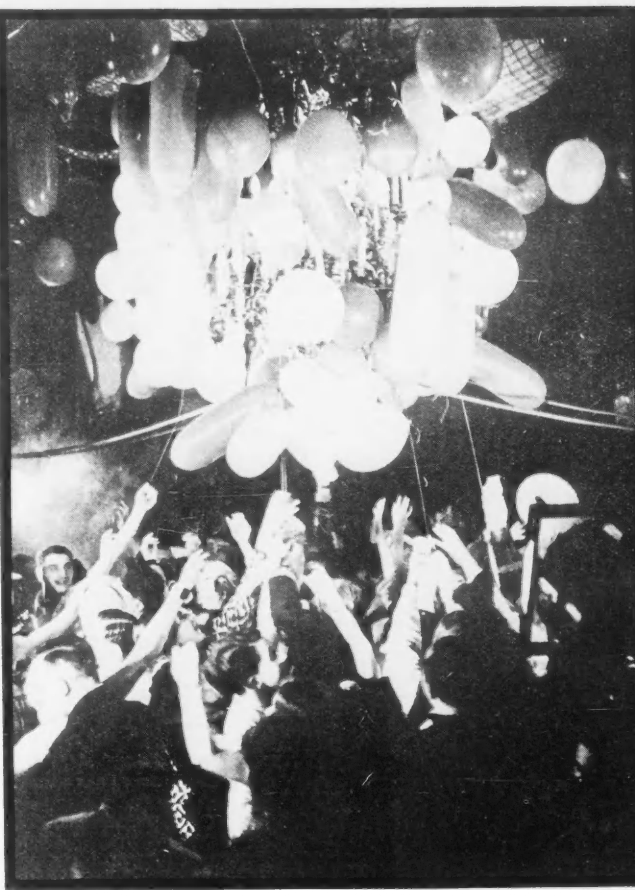
TRANQUIL NAPLES

WITH the exception of one solitary warship of ancient vintage and several troopships in the harbor there was no sign that the tranquility of Naples had been impaired. In fact the customs officer at the pier was courteous enough to take one look at the cover of my passport and then wave me through the barrier without even bothering me through the formality of inspecting my baggage. As for the taxi drivers, he was courteous personified and he seemed more than happy to have a fare to drive.

Quite a number of days were spent in Naples, Rome and Florence and when I left Italy I had a feeling of sympathy for the Italians, for the great mass of the people appear very anxious to get on with life as it happens. There is really a real welcome here, as I found in Naples, almost my first question was just how he was getting on. For him, being a hotel proprietor there just was not any business to be had. Italy was swarming with tourists and nobody seemed to have any idea of just what was about to happen. With a rigorous sense of duty and having guests only to the moment inspired him to express his opinion. If they did, one immediately sensed that they would not dare to express them. In my conversations with several Italians of standing in different communities, I received the impression that the great mass of the people are still in a state of confusion. The people themselves hope that all his great plans, of which they know and understand so little, will materialize but if these plans do come, the death knell of peace will be rung. In moving around the country with the technique which this realizes that the policy of the Fascist is now somewhat in the nature of a humane one. Overpopulation is now pressing that they have shared and it is up to the state to provide their affairs with something to do. This is done by giving the bewildering array of highly colored uniforms which fill the streets, which belong to the ever-increasing military and semi-military organizations. And colors do not mean a thing in Italy. An impressive figure in scarlet and gold complete, with sword and high top hat, is not to be taken for a Divisional Commander, probably turned out to be a member of the newly created Customs Precentory service while a gentleman in plain dress turned out to be a lieutenant of police.

FINANCES LOW

I AM told that there are no more wealthy people left in Italy and the average business man finds it almost impossible to carry on with the present State control of everything and everybody. Many Italians with investments abroad suffered terrible losses in the last year in having to recall investments and convert them into lire at a fixed rate of exchange. The result is that everybody is comparatively poor. The average still servant, I learned, earns little more



GERMANY SAYS FAREWELL to the Old Year at a gay costume party in Berlin. The author of the accompanying article finds a new spirit prevailing among the people of the Third Reich.

—Photo courtesy German Railroads Information Office.

than \$50 monthly and the common laborer is lucky if he has more than a few lire in his pockets from day to day. And prices are high as I learned to my cost, which compelled to pay seven lire for a small package of inferior cigarettes, the equivalent of fifty-five cents! So heavy are the taxes that a cigarette which costs the manufacturer one cent actually sells for about four cents, with three cents going to the government. Automobiles are scarce, with gasoline at eighty cents a gallon, and liquor prices are prohibitive.

The standard of living in Italy seemed to be low, particularly in the South. San conditions in the principal cities are appalling. While the government has done amazing things in reorganizing railroads, building new roads, bridges, public buildings and other national projects, one has the impression that it has all been done at the expense of the life of the people as a whole.

As for excitement over Abyssinia I was doomed to disappointment. My paper from London one morning announced heavy guards around the British Embassy but all I could see that same day were two solitary policemen outside the front door.

UNCERTAIN FRANCE

ENTERING France by way of Aix les Bains and the French Alps, I reached Paris. Paris, once the gay rendezvous of the world, is like a mechanism run down for want of winding and nobody seems to be able to find the key. Tired with politics, the country is obviously troubled and from observations I would judge that a form of Fascism may not be far distant. In Paris one senses a spirit of unrest and a general air of uncertainty. The French are optimistic that the World Exposition of 1937 will attract record crowds, but one wonders what will happen between now and then? It is difficult to get impressions behind the scenes in France—everything and everybody seems to be shrouded with mystery. The government's recent economy program has been anything but popular with the country as a whole and those seems to be a general feeling that the days of the present regime are numbered.

Taking one of those efficiently operated German planes of the Deutsche Lufttransport, I eventually found myself on the Rhine, which some time ago was described as the future frontier of Britain. In Germany one feels a sense of security and efficiency that is hard to describe. Gone is the old school of thick necked and grouchy customs officials. Now one is greeted by a smartly uniformed young man who in perfect English bids you welcome to Germany and with a wave of the hand, sends you to all entry formalities are met. And as one progresses into Germany and finally reaches Berlin, the idea grows that Germany today stands out like a beacon in the night on the shifting sands of Europe. It seems apparent that the mass of people still regard Hitler as their idol, that they are solidly united and making steady progress along prearranged lines.

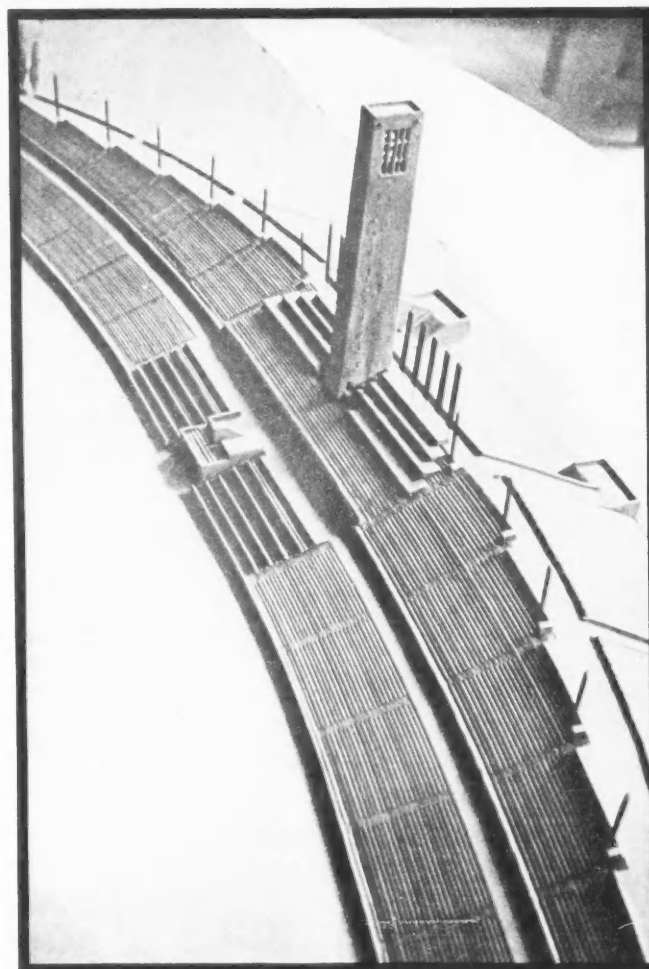
It is the courtesy and extreme friendliness that one meets everywhere that is so impressive, coupled with that extraordinary efficiency that is a tradition of the German race. With the unemployment reduced in the last year by one from six million to two million, Germany is today teeming with activity and one can only describe as colossal scale of the reconstruction work proceeding everywhere. The whole of Unter den Linden, the Fifth Avenue of Berlin, is now torn up in the construction of a huge new double subway, new rail road stations are being built and the Air Ministry is shortly to complete its new building of 5,000 rooms. At every turn of the street one sees gigantic sun clearance schemes, new apartments, new warehouses and a host of lesser new buildings. Apart from all this is the gigantic undertaking of the

Olympic Stadium and Olympic Village, a small city of solid steel and concrete. The main Stadium will seat 175,000 people, the swimming pool, entirely in green tile, has 100,000 seats and the beautiful open air theatre built on the side of a small valley will accommodate another 100,000 persons.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8.00

LIFE begins at 8 a.m. for even the modest way, the streets are spotlessly clean and one never sees a beggar in Germany. Nearly everybody is working and spending money. I saw so much to interest me in Berlin I overstayed my time by nearly a week to satisfy myself that my first impression was correct, that of a nation having paid a tremendous price for the past, well on the road to solid prosperity.

Of racial and religious difficulties I saw very few outward signs and realized that reports I had read from time to time must be considerably discounted. In the Kurfurstendamm, the fashionable section of Berlin, one still sees the great Jewish department stores doing business and nothing to indicate that anything is amiss. I made it a point to visit German homes in different strata of society and for every one person who may not agree with the present policies you will find a full hundred who do. Germany is rearming and makes no pretence otherwise, but one feels that it will not easily be the aggressor.



THE FUTHER TOWER for the Olympic Games. This 249 foot structure stands on the main axis of the Olympic Stadium and dominates the entire surrounding countryside. It is designed to house the Olympic Bell and in its Hall of Honor the opening ceremonies of the games will be held next August.

—Photo courtesy Olympic Games News Service.

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—London Letter

"BY GOD AND HIS PEERS"

BY P. O'D

Dec. 16th, 1935.

NATURALLY the thing almost everyone is talking about just now is the Abyssinian Peace Plan—or Partition Plan, if you prefer it that way. At any rate, that is what it amounts to. And the general verdict is undoubtedly "agin the Government". It is felt that a bad blunder has been committed. Peace does not seem to have been brought any nearer; and the good faith of this country has become seriously suspect. It is the suspicion that hurts most. An Englishman may occasionally play an ace out of his sleeve, but he is genuinely grieved that people should think him capable of it.

No doubt, the Government had good sound reason for their decision to back up the House-Laval scheme. Better reasons, possibly, than they can at present explain to the world at large. There may be dangers of an extension of the conflict which would involve most of Europe, especially if the much-discussed oil-sanctions were imposed. But it is one thing to soft-pedal on sanctions—and quite another to hand over to the Italians much more of Abyssinia than they seem likely to be able to conquer.

Besides, cynical and observant persons have been quick to point out that the half of their country left to the Abyssinians is the half that contains

make certain changes in this ancient legal institution which had outlived its usefulness.

The likelihood seems to be that it will be abolished entirely, or limited to the trial of cases of such dignity as high treason. As the last cases tried there for high treason were those of the Jacobite lords after the rebellion of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745, this would amount to practical abolition. Whatever forms of wickedness members of the Peerage still continue to indulge in, high treason has long since ceased to be one of them. We are no more likely to see one tried for it, than we are to see him beheaded on Tower Hill.

LOST ON THE MOORS

PEOPLE are so apt to think of England as a very small and very crowded country, that it comes as a bit of a shock to realize that it is still possible to get lost in some of the more lonely parts of it, and to stay lost for days, in spite of the efforts of search parties. You might imagine that no one could walk for more than a mile or two in any direction without coming on a row of bungalows or one of the new motoring highways. But it can be done.

Three young ladies started out last week to walk across a corner of the Yorkshire moors. Snow came on, and they lost their way. The marvel is

that they did not also lose their lives, for it was four days before they were found, and during all that time they had nothing whatever to eat, and no protection against the wintry weather except the clothes they stood in—or lay huddled in when they became too weak to walk. And yet for three days of that time search parties were out in all directions looking for them.

It gives one a new idea of the amount of wilderness still left in England. It also gives one an idea of the toughness of constitution of the modern young lady, especially the female of the species. There is obviously something to be said for the habit of wearing hardly any clothes in summer, if it enables you to do with so few in winter. I am quite certain that the Victorian grand-aunts of these young ladies would have perished. But then they would probably have perished at the mere thought of wandering about alone like that on the moors. It would have seemed so unladylike.

TRAVELERS

Miss Norah Whitney, daughter of the late Sir James Whitney, is at the "Meadonia," in Toronto.

Sir Herbert Holt, Montreal, has joined Lady Holt at the winter residence in Nassau for the holiday season.

Mrs. Charles Cammell has returned to Montreal from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Thomas, in Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Mildred H. Roehling, Lady Principal of Edgely, Windsor, Nova Scotia, will be in Toronto for the meeting of the Head Mistresses' Association, the guest of Miss Wood, Haverhill College, and afterwards of Mrs. R. H. Merry, Oak Forest Hill Road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cousins, of Toronto, and a party of friends spent the holiday season at the Seignior Club, Que.

Lake Tana and the watershed of the Blue Nile—the only area which Great Britain has a direct interest in keeping out of Italian hands. It is so happy an accident that it seems hardly accidental.

"BY GOD AND HIS PEERS"

YOUNG Lord De Clifford was tried last week—"by God and by his peers", as the ancient formula runs—in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. About a hundred peers were present in their robes of state, all scarlet and gold and ermine, complete with cocked hats. Lord Hailsham, the Chancellor, was by royal proclamation constituted Lord High Steward of the Kingdom—His Majesty "very much confiding" in him. A long white wand was given to him as his symbol of office, and then ceremoniously broken at the end of the proceedings. And all this for the trial of one young gentleman in a motor-car, who had accidentally run into another young gentleman in a motor-car, and so killed him!

Incidentally this pageant of justice is said to have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of £10,000. It was very impressive and mediaeval, and also, under the circumstances, more than a little absurd. It brought back memories of the Plantagenets, coupled with memories of "Alice in Wonderland", and quite a few from Hollywood.

The privileged persons who were present at this amazing trial did well to take advantage of the opportunity. It will probably be the last. On the reassembly of the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor himself suggested that their Lordships might see fit to

MENTION of three young ladies who lost their way reminds me—in the absurd manner in which things remind one of other things which have nothing at all to do with them—of three young ladies who have found their way, not in the wild moorland of Yorkshire, but in the theatrical wilderness of London. They marked out a quite original path for themselves, and they are following it with the most astonishing success.

Four years ago they were students in a Chelsea art school, two sisters and a friend. Among their enthusiasms was a passion for the stage. But they had no desire to be actresses—or, if they had, they curbed it. What they decided to be was stage-designers, to make costumes and scenery and decorations, and to make them in the simplest and most striking and modern way. And they thought of a very good name for themselves. They called themselves "Motley, Limited".

Naturally their beginnings were very humble. They did any sort of job that came along: fancy dresses, masks, painted furniture, magazine illustrations, posters—but they did

Not bad that, for three young women who, only four years ago, were studying art like all the hundreds you see wandering about the side-streets of Chelsea with portfolios under their arms. It shows what can be done, against even heavy odds, with brain and energy and an idea.



CANADA CLUB DINNER TO NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER. Left to right: Stanley Long, M.C., Lord Halifax, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. Vincent Massey, and Sir Edward Peacock.

—Photo courtesy "Canada's Weekly".

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

BY PERCY JACOBSON

MIRACLES do happen. No? O yes, they do. One occurred in Montreal very recently.

To be specific. On the evening of December 5, 1935, between the hours of eight and eleven, about four hundred persons and two gentlemen of the press witnessed the marvel:

A group of high school children (teen-agers, young ladies and young gentlemen) produced a Shakespearean tragedy, with clarity, dexterity and compelling beauty that held the audience under a spell of rare delight for three solid hours.

Hyperbole? No. Understatement? Yes. Witness the extravagant praise heaped on these youngsters by the two aforementioned critics. In their columns the following day. These gentlemen, with a reputation for being more just than kind to amateur performers, told their amazed readers almost breathlessly about an epoch-making production of a great play done by a group of suburban high school students. One critic went so far as to say that it was the best performance seen in Montreal for ten years. Professional travelling companies were not ruled out in this contest for first place.

Isn't that a miracle?

The play was "Romeo and Juliet."

"Romeo and Juliet" think of it. A play that in many respects is the most difficult one of the Master Dramatist's to put over without creating amusement in the wrong spots. These students tackled it without awe, without fear. They put in it just sheer joy in the telling of a grand story, and they told it beautifully.

Imagine eighteen scenes with no more than a few minutes' wait between any two of them.

Imagine an amateur production without mishap or a missed cue. Surely that alone is enough to qualify as a miracle.

Imagine the joy of lovely lines declaimed so that every word is clearly audible.

Imagine an illusion of spaciousness created on a shallow stage that is little more than a school platform.

Imagine costumes, although homemade, with a color scheme and design suitable to the richness of the period and the characters.

Imagine lighting that could create a dawn, a real dawn of genuine poetic beauty. Lighting that played no tricks and never failed to be itself up to the head of the footlight.

Imagine a Shakespearean performance alive with even the minor roles filled in such a manner as to carry conviction.

Imagine a Romeo and Juliet alive with the spirit and life of old earth, joyfully to look at, delighted to listen to, and able to transmit to each audience a sense of their inspiring dream.

For, for two quick strokes to put on anyone's imagination, I believe. The only way a normal intelligence can believe in miracles is to see them wrought. Undoubtedly a good reason the Westall High School production of "Romeo and Juliet" is being put on the stage. It is a play that has been put on the stage many times before. It is a play that has been put on the stage many times before. It is a play that has been put on the stage many times before.

Mr. Charles Barron, a student of Westall High School, is a brilliant and gifted young man. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor.

His success was an extraordinary one. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor.

He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor. He was such a wonderful actor.

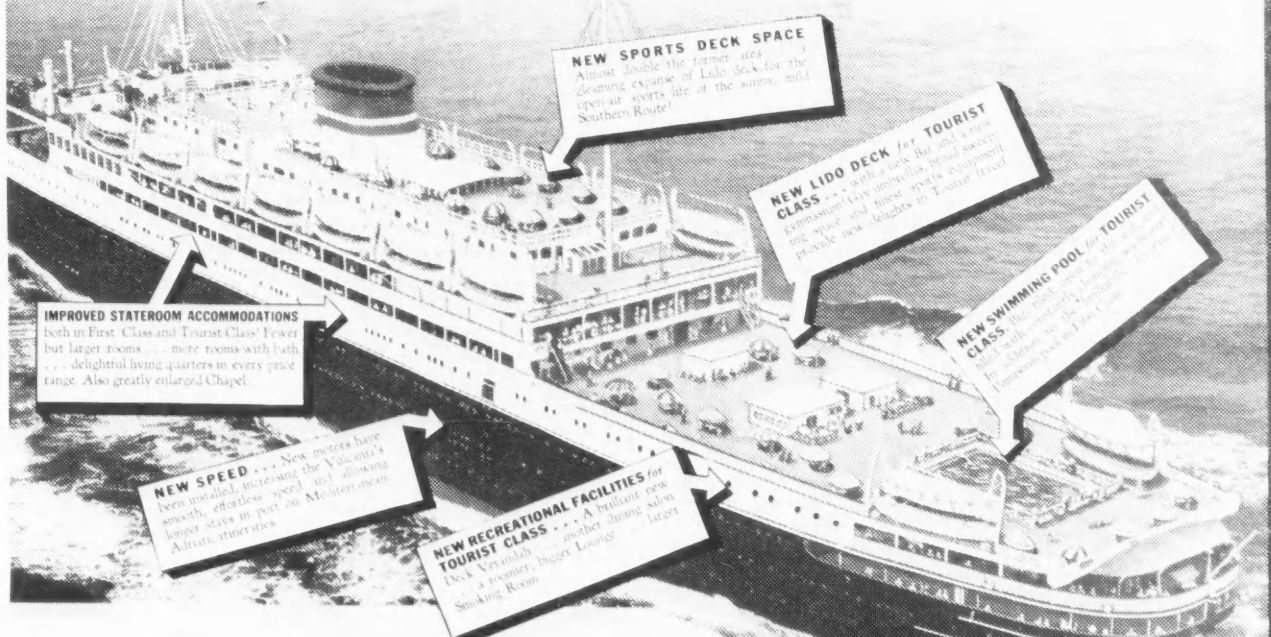
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BY MALCOLM MORLEY

In these, the last of his series of articles on the theatre in Canada as he saw it last winter in his capacity of Honorary Adjutant-General for the National Drama Festival, Mr. Marley—who is one of the leading dramatic authorities of Great Britain—discusses the rising schools and groups of Canadian dramatists.

THOUGH Canada has possessed theatres, professional and amateur, for a century and a quarter, it is only of recent years there has been a Canadian drama; and that owes its origin entirely to the amateurs and the Little Theatre movement of the past twenty years.

Thomas Campbell Scott is perhaps better known as a verse-maker. He dramatized the life stories of the 15 Lieutenants of Canada. In *Pierre* tells simple and sympathetic tales of youth and manhood, in which the same characters live at different times and the experiences of ten years into someone utterly unlike the boy remembered by his mother. It is a poignant study as set down by the author. And of his plays to be staged later at H. Home was "Joe" Jay Jay.

Isabel Eccleston Mackay, now known as the first Canadian actress in Vancouver, has made playwrighting her stride. *The Serpent Line* is a play-poisoned play. Among the play-offshoots wrote were "The L. Cache," also produced at H. Home and "Golden Gold," a three-act comedy that won the first prize in the 1934 Scott Prize for the Government of Saskatchewan in 1939.

Merrill Bomson within a short time was recognized as the dramatist attributing the most essentially Canadian plays to the theatre. His wit has a distinct quality and show knowledge of his milieu, which describes as "The Umicoric" the name of a published collection his plays. The scene of all in the volume is in the backwoods and characters belong almost all to

and his first piece, "Brothers in Arms," is still popular work and one that amateurs have found much to their liking. The story is slight and concerns the pother two people have in getting away from a farmhouse where they have been staying. The man who can drive them from the place is the backwoodsman with whom they are discussing their plight. As the fellow is asked to assist them, the fellow says nothing, keeping back the information that he can do so. The pat pound and pound at their problem until in the end they discover the man before them is the very one who can solve it. There is humor and observation in "Brothers in Arms" and though a mere anecdote in dramatic shape, the piece has a significant place in Canadian drama. It is the first recorded example of something dealing with everyday life and manners, and originating within the Dominion in performance by a company of Canadians.

THERE is a story relating to the writing of "Brothers in Arms" that gives Merrill Denison a kinship with Sheridan of whom a similar tale is told respecting one of his comedies. Roy Mitchell, the then director of Hart House Theatre, had faith that Denison could write a good play, and meaning one to complete the contemplated triple bill, he talked the matter over with his board. It was agreed that a one-act play of Canadian people would be ready before a certain date. The date drew near and no play appeared. Rehearsals were called and still no script. Inspiration had not visited the author and time would not wait. The first night was approaching and Mitchell was in desperation. He hatched a plot. Denison was inveigled into a room where were pens, ink and paper, together with a sufficiency of refreshment. He was told that he had to write. Not until the play had been completed could release come. He was inspired by protest, and it was no use. Mitchell was adamant. The result justified the procedure. In a few hours the newly hatched dramatist emerged with the completed play of "Brothers in Arms."

Of the main plays published in "The Unheroic North," "The Weather-Breeder" is in like vein, and "From Their Own Place" is an account of bargaining and counter-bargaining among the backwoodsmen. Their relations are not unlike those of the peasants and small merchants who occupy the plays of the Russian dramatist, Ostrovsky. "Marsh Hay," set in the olden time, is a longer work, with a splash of romance. Though the Russian influence is again felt, the distant shadow of Tolstoy hangs over the characters, whose perpetual struggle for existence prevents them having even a glimpse of the beauty that life can show. The debasement of a young girl in the play, lost in sheer animality, is sordid tragedy. Where unadorned by culture and with civilization stripped from the people, the barren facts of living face all humans in the same way the world over.

Other folk plays by Merrill Division are "Balm," "The Prize Winner," "The Law," set at Mapleton, and "The Christmas Night," "Contract," a full-length comedy given at Hart House rises in the social scale to reach the social issues of a game of bridge, a game as Canadian as it is European.

THE Canadian Drama begun at Harcourt House continued, if not to flourish at least to be of definite growth; and in the next season after season, was to find new plays by native and foreign writers. Those given during the first six seasons were collected in two volumes entitled "Canadian Plays" and published under the editorship of Vincent Massey by the Macmillan Company. Later dramatists to reach Harcourt House were Macdonald and four of whose one-acters were issued in a book called "One-third of a Bill," thus providing a complete bill and on over, J. E. Middleton, who has also had a number of ballad operas performed, and Mazo de la Roche, playwright of repute and author of the plays "Conquest," "The Return of the Emigrant," "Buried Treasure" and "Love Life."

Hart House led the way in Toronto and set the example for other cities. It was not long before the Community Players, who founded the Little Theatre in Winnipeg, were discovering native playwrights. In 1923 E. J. Thomas, of the A. C. Theatre, entered the lists, the first with "The Message" and the second with "The Death of Pierrot." Both have been contributing plays to amateur groups through the intervening years up to the present. The Little Theatre alone has mounted eight of them, and several other authors, and to this number may be added several more whose plays were produced by other societies in Winnipeg. Among these latter authors may be mentioned Simon Jauvois, whose four acts of delicious war play "Down in Heaven," were last brought to be given in the Auditorium in 1924.

seventeen works by various writers among whom are Stuart Armour, Gregory Doane, Pauline Perrigard and Nancy Rankin, in addition to some of those already mentioned.

Drama in one-act doses was being prepared and tested in many centres. Most places discovered at least one playwright, some virtually a school, and these contributed material to the amateur societies of the district. When the work was approved, it was no more than a matter of time before groups in other cities learnt of the plays and considered them for production among their own offerings. Marjorie Phythian's verse drama, "The Wood Carver's Wife," for example, was given in several centres.

IN MONTREAL and Toronto associations were formed with the avowed purpose of promoting original works, and in Montreal new plays were written in both French and English. A contest conducted in 1929-30 by the Central High School of Commerce, Toronto, calling for plays with a Northern setting, brought in forty-nine scripts. Of these a number were selected for publication and appeared in the "Canadian Plays," a volume edited by the *Montreal Star*. It was suggested to competitors that they follow the mood of the Canadian artists who were painting the North Country. The result was a vigorous spirit in their output, broad outlines and color. The pieces chosen for print were "The Bone Spoon," by Betty Sandford; "The Mother Lode," by Archibald Gray; "Manitou Portage," by F. G. McKeown; "The Day After Tomorrow," by J. B. Middleton; "Goddess," by Charles Edwin Caruthers; and "Winds of Life," by Dora Smith Conover.

Other cities have dramatists in bu-
Resina is the headquarters of George
Palmer to whose score is "Madame
Vérité at Bath" and Calgary contains
E. J. Thorlakson, plus a few more
writing in dialogue form. Further
West the Pacific Coast recently in-
spired a series of plays by A. M. I.
Fairburn issued by the Canadian
branch of Samuel French. A live force
in British Columbia is the late
Webster. Besides authoring a number
of original dramatic works, he has
compressed something like two hun-
dred modern and classical plays into
the "dramalounges" he has been giving
during the past dozen years. The
Canadian Drama Award, of which
Bullock-Webster is the organizing
secretary, has greatly helped the work
of the younger generation, a genera-
tion with no first-hand knowledge of
the ancient Greek and Roman models
to the West. Most activity is to be
found in Victoria. The plays of Robert
Edmond, "The Jewels of the Laureate"
and "The Road from Ancona," reveal
unusual dramatic power, and Archibald
MacKinnand in his short drama
displays a gift for effective situation

THERE is native drama spreading everywhere in the Dominion. Conditions have confined it largely to the one-act play. When the Little Theatre groups grow up, the little plays will grow up. The majority of plays written by Canadians for performance in the Dominion are local. They are the kind spoken of as folk plays: the sophistries of civilization are absent from them and they deal almost exclusively with primitive issues. The tendency in the early days of the Little Theatre was to dwell on the hardships of life, the characters making a dirge of their daily ruin. However, a brighter and stronger note has entered more recent play and the dramatist's personae are not so much soiled with the soil as earlier

Of course Canadian drama does not have to be restricted to any particular locality. The dramatist may follow his pen wheresoever it leads. What is essential is that Canada, though small, draw on other countries for drama can be independent of their supply, having a store of her own. It is healthy sign when so many writers are helping to bring this about. At present the Canadian drama is miniature. The needed expansion must inevitably come with the reorganization, or rather rebirth, of the Canadian theatre.



THE MAHOGANY-FURNISH
 Millar is developed around an accentuated by blue, dominates the hung over Venetian blinds.



"DOWN STONEY LAKE FROM BOSCHINK", from a painting by Richard Choate at Mellors Gallery, Toronto.

"EDUCATION IS DOING"

BY T. W. L. MACDERMOT

THERE are more ways of using a general election than merely to supply a new group of inmates to the House of Commons for a few years. Behind the shouting and the tumult there are great principles which are sometimes perhaps forgotten or obscured, but which must be preserved in full life, if we are not to lose the political liberty without which we cannot acquire our economic liberty. Democracy to a community is rather like intelligence to the ordinary individual. It is not very highly developed but it is probably the only way the community can progress, and just as we have to keep on training our intelligence to remain intelligent, so we should train our democrats to preserve democracy.

An experiment was recently carried out at Upper Canada College to see what educative use could be made of the federal elections. It was nothing essentially new in principle, but it adapted what was going on politically outside the School to the boys in the School and with considerable effect.

ABOUT three weeks before election day it was announced to the whole school that facilities would be provided by which all the boys could cast their votes on October 14 for the party and candidates of their choice in the Riding of South York. In this Riding there were four parties running—Conservative, Liberal, C.C.F., Reconstruction, and the candidates, the Hon. J. Earl Lawson, Captain Elmore Philpott, Dr. Luke Teskey, Captain Earl Hand, had already on inquiry said that they would very willingly come to the school and address the boys for four or five minutes as part of their campaign. Without this pro-

The offer was taken up at once and with great enthusiasm by the whole school. Four committees were formed of four boys each, and for three weeks they and their backers plunged heartily into the always congenial operation of persuading others to their own point of view. Stickers posted and notices of all kinds broke out like a rash through the corridors and on the walls, and as the heckling showed later, Hansard, the newspapers, and the political manifestos and histories of each party, were ransacked for suitable ammunition. While the scheme as a whole was not introduced to the Preparatory School, the infection spread and many nine- and ten-year-olds discovered a host of searching questions about policies and persons. I put up for them a table of figures, a dinner table, and in homes where football was temporarily subordinated to politics as a topic of conversation. One heated discussion in this interval of school was heard to end thus: "No, I don't believe it, prices not tariffs, are the real problem in Canada."

MEANWHILE, experience was not confined to battles of platform planks. With the useful aid of the

Returning Officer of the district, Mr. Birch, an exact description of the various steps followed in an election, and the complicated machinery of proclamation, nomination, returns, polling, balloting and so forth, which exists for the orderly and strictly safeguarded exercise of our free vote, was learned and then fully explained piece-meal and from day to day to the whole school. The committee members themselves visited party election rooms and discussed matters with the candidates.

On four afternoons the candidates then separately spoke to those who wished to attend, and in spite of the attraction of the playing fields and the fine weather, over ninety per cent. of the students were present in noisy and controversial mass.

IT WAS not an easy audience to hold or to handle because applause or the reverse was unchecked and exaggerated, from 12 to 15 seconds. But it was evident throughout that sincere conviction on the part of the speaker, and a serious treatment of the policies advocated, were much the most effective means of winning and holding attention. Rhetorical appeals to mere party allegiance, or to the "goodness" of the cause, good-natured hopes and joys, while practical and unevasive replies to admittedly difficult questions about Canada's participation in a war (the most persistent concern was exhibited on this point), the fate of Canadian manufactures under the present or a changed tariff, the amalgamation, or otherwise of the railways, debt conversion and repudiation, social legislation, won an immediate silence and close hearing.

THE vote was held on the 14th instant, between times, with boys manning the polls, and uniformed sergeants in the Cadet Battalion acting as policemen, and scrutineers from each party. About ninety-eight per cent. of the school voted, with results that reflected opinion in the constituency perhaps less than in the country as a whole. The voting was fairly uniform in the different age divisions of the school, and while the excitement did not diminish, the proceedings passed off in perfect order and with as high a mutual regard for conflicting opinions and the rights of each candidate as a democratic election should have.

The returns for Upper Canada College were not given over the radio. The candidates were not at the counting of the polls to congratulate themselves, the winner or their electors, and the counting took place at 5 p.m., though too late to influence the voting in the country at large; but with these limitations the model election had been carried through with the utmost verisimilitude. If there were any raging tendencies at the outset, they very soon vanished and there was even evidence that the boys thought with a growing sense of responsibility of what they were doing. Of the three hundred and seventy-two votes cast only five were spoiled.



THE MAHOGANY-FURNISHED DINING ROOM in the Forest Hill residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Millar is developed around an agreeable color-scheme of mulberry, blue, gold and old ivory. The mulberry, accented by blue, dominates the rug, and the soft gold rules in the drapes of mottled rayon repp which are hung over Venetian blinds that blend with the ivory-toned walls.—Courtesy: Eaton's College Street.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE TOOK only one book away with us on our Christmas holiday expedition. Ski boots, dress clothes, soft tissue wrapped packages and books seemed just too hard a battle for one who is a weak packer anyhow. Confidence in our host's modern library was not, however, misplaced and our own volume proved a winner. Any time we had for reading was well supplied.

You will, we think, enjoy E. F. Benson's "Queen Victoria," granted that you enjoy biography at all. It is difficult to suggest, without sounding uppish, that biography is possibly a cultivated taste, though it may be true.

This is not a debunking effort, sacrificing historical friends to a *bon mot*, or turning the withering Klieg light of ridicule on well-known situations. To the careful student of Victorianism it will probably not contain much new information, either. To others, like myself, it will present a very vivid picture of a great woman whose weaknesses were no more a secret to herself than they are to historians.

We found the early chapters particularly entertaining and the Germanic ramifications of the house of Windsor presented with a beautiful clarity, even to our slow brain. From childhood, through girlhood and ecstatic wifehood, Victoria emerges complete and individual. Her relations with her Ministers—particularly with Melbourne and Disraeli—are sketched with singular charm. In fact a shrewd sensuality is characteristic of the whole presentation.

The quotations from her amazing letters and despatches, particularly to her Ministers, are chosen with an eye to their interest for the reader in themselves, as well as evidence of the Queen's character. This one, filled as usual with her adored italics, we thought particularly pleasing. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) was inclined when they were alone together to treat his nephew, the newly-crowned Kaiser, rather as a nephew than an Emperor, of which the Kaiser complained to Bismarck. The story got round to Victoria who at once wrote to Lord Salisbury in her firmest style: "This is really too vulgar and too absurd as well as untrue, almost to be believed. We have always been very intimate with our grandson and nephew and to pretend that he is to be treated in private as well as in public as 'His Imperial Majesty' is perfect madness. If he has such notions he had better never come here. The Queen will not swallow this affront." Hurrah for our side! This book is a delightful study of a grand woman.

LOOK at people's ears. Mother used to say, they are a sure indication of their breeding. We have spent a lot of time since wondering about the invariable perfection of ears on negro porters on Pullman cars. Look at people's feet was Father's admonition, they are a sure evidence of their character. We are still an utter flop as a character reader, but we have learned a lot about shoes. Shoes, in fact, are one of our specialties.

One of a series of talks on *Plans for Tomorrow*, sponsored by the B.B.C. in England and published in their own weekly, is a fascinating description of a social experiment in Czechoslovakia having to do with shoes.

The Bata Shoe Company experiment in the little town of Zlin in Moravia, 150 miles south of Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, differs from the various Russian social experiments we hear so much about in that it is a capitalist experiment, not a communist one. Zlin used to be a poverty-stricken little village; it is now a thriving town of 22,000 people—all of them employed, all highly paid.

For 300 years the Bata family have been making shoes in this very area—ten generations of village cobblers in Zlin. In 1894 the head of the family risked all his savings (\$200) in setting up a business of his own. Ten years later he built a small factory. Last year Bata produced 45 million pairs of boots and shoes. They are now not only producers, they are retailers—every Czech village has a Bata shop which also sells motor tires (to buy rubber for shoes cheaply they

had to buy in quantity, so they make tires, too.)

The workers do a 40-hour week—all day Saturday and Sunday off all the year round. There is a high minimum wage which nobody gets. Every fact and figure concerning everybody's wages, production, costs, sale prices, expenses, profits and so on are available to all. Excess profits go back into the firm—and are divided as savings among the employees—some of whom are Czech millionaires already. The employees live in houses built by the firm with every sort of modern gadget, for roughly 55 cents a week. The factories are as up-to-date as the houses, with special rooms for employees with any physical disability, which in the ordinary way would prevent their working, but which with Bata, simply means they are given specially adjusted work. Among them are twenty-seven totally blind, earning a full salary.

The work admittedly is done mechanically and has to stand up to the charge of monotony, but the Czechs don't seem to mind that. There has been no Depression in Zlin. They call it "The Town the Slump Forgot."

We get a lot of Zlin shoes out here. You probably wore some last summer and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if your present overshoes aren't made by Bata. There will be more Bata sandals around next summer. They are cheap and they look pretty. What if they don't fit like a glove, or wear like iron? As the youngster said when told drinking sea water would make him thirsty, "Well—there's plenty more."

SAD little stories are constantly being brought to our attention. A friend of ours whose name is not Edward, came into the office the other day, very depressed, and told us this one. The wife of a friend of his had died a few days before—a woman he had known only by hearsay—but it had all reacted very unfavorably on him. Hearing the sad news on the day of the funeral and wishing to do the right and amicable thing, he had rushed out to the nearest florist which happened to be the flower department of one of the bigger shops, and ordered a well-chosen spray to be assembled and sent to his friend with a sympathetic message inscribed on his own card. From outside sources he learned of its arrival and reception. Instead of one card there were three enclosed. The first had a fine pre-Christmas holly wreath on it and read, "Kindly water this plant plentifully." The second said, "To my own darling wife from her Edward." Reproved, the shop was all anxiety to put things right. On their own they sent another spray the next day with a correctly worded apology. The deceased wife's husband is still being very stuffy about it, though.

ABOUT FOOD

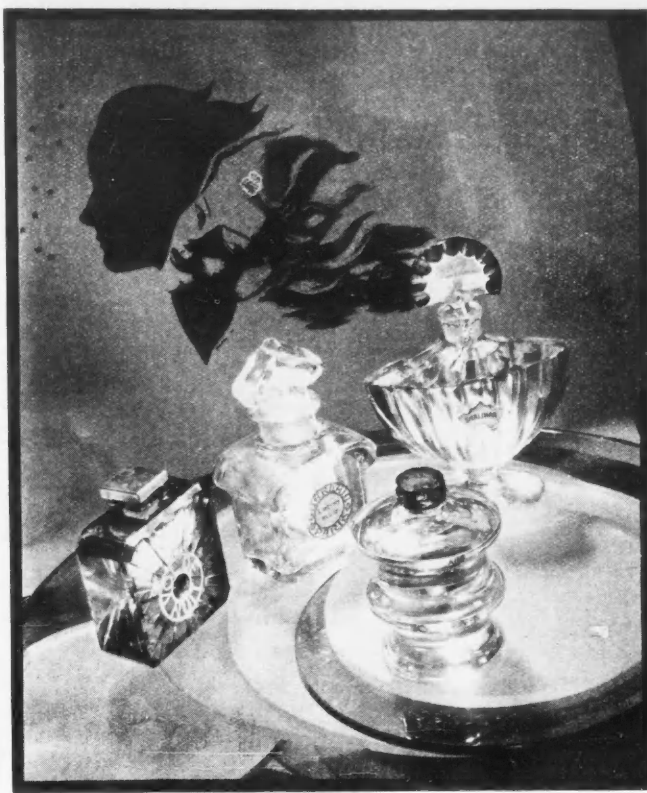
BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE languor that settles down on a lot of nice people, including your correspondent, about Twelfth Night usually includes a strong distaste for rich food.

Without, I hope, too conspicuously sinking the gourmet who appreciates food in the gourmet who simply wolfs it—we have all put away a surprising amount of material since Christmas. I often wonder what it would all look like together were it lined up on trays—all the portions of breakfasts, luncheons, teas and dinners to be eaten by one normally social person would be quite a startling sight, I imagine. Probably put one's appetite off a bit, too.

To begin the New Year, how about our concentrating on a few of what are known as "basic recipes"? You know—the sort of things you expect the new cook to have under her hat when she arrives and which she so seldom if ever does.

The brilliance (?) of this idea for food articles occurred to me today as I sat wishing I hadn't eaten such a good luncheon and turning the pages of "What Shall We Have Today?" by N. Marcel Boulestin. Without his aid



CONCEIVED BY GUERLAIN. "Vol-de-Nuit", for the elegant; "Shalimar", for the romantic; "L'Heure Bleue", for the pensive; "Sousle-Vent", for the tropical.

I had already decided to have nothing further myself than a little baking soda in warm water, when I came upon his chapter on omelettes. I had forgotten how fiercely M. Boulestin feels about culinary artistic errors, had omelettes among others. He's a man you should read.

There has only been one period in my chequered housekeeping career when I've had a cook who could make a good omelette and I like to remember that I made hay while the sun shone. I ate an omelette of a different variety practically every day and profited by it. (I cannot assure you it accounts entirely for my extraordinarily fine mathematical brain, but doubtless it had a lot to do with it.) Mrs. Peel was grim and raw-boned and utterly English and her omelettes were entirely French. She came to me—I've often wondered why—from a famous English actress to whom she had been dresser, cook and confidential adviser. Her stories of life in an actress' flat and dressing room were as enchanting as her omelettes. I only wish I had paid as much attention to one as the other. I need never have wanted "topics" for the rest of my life. But how could I tell life was going to get so dull?

M. Boulestin agrees there is nothing harder to describe than the proper making of an omelette. But since he tries it, so shall I, quoting him wherever I like. "These few rules, if faithfully followed, will in time lead to satisfactory results," he declares darkly. Cheer up—I don't think it's as bad as all that.

All so-called "English" theories about omelette-making are wet. Ignore them. There is, culturally speaking, no such thing as a "fluffy" omelette. The whites and the yolks of eggs are not beaten separately; there is no water, cream or milk added to the mixture. An omelette has no business being "light as a feather." It may be a very good dish so, but it is not an omelette.

You must have a thick frying pan and a hot fire. A thin steel pan is no use at all, a slow fire is fatal. You should, though of course you won't, keep the pan entirely for omelettes. I use a heavy cast iron frying pan even on an electric stove—which goes to show Job had no corner on patience.

The pan must be terribly hot before the omelette mixture goes in. So hot indeed that the stuff could be cooked in it off the fire in a few seconds. Boulestin says experienced chefs do it that way off the fire without using a fork at all, simply manipulating the pan and shaking it so skillfully the omelette falls on the plate beautifully folded, soft, firm, yet not one speck browned. You had better join me in using a fork.

Start with two eggs for each person, and don't beat them and let them stand for an hour before making your omelette—they must be beaten, cooked, and served within a couple of minutes. Beat them with a fork, not a Dover beater. They must be whipped lightly and not too much. Season them well, and, as for the best scrambled eggs you must not add milk, water or cream—the mixture is seasoned eggs alone in either case. The difference lies in the cooking. Scrambled eggs should take five full minutes, an omelette as many seconds.

Put a piece of butter in the hot pan, it should sizzle at once and almost catch fire. Pour in the eggs which start cooking immediately, so don't lose a second in stirring them vigorously, passing the fork under them and all round—gathering them up, as it were. Keep shaking them and when they are not quite, but nearly dry, fold them over, hold a hot dish close to the pan and let the thing slip out onto it.

Remember that speed and heat are indispensable—that it is much better to have the thing a little underdone and wet, than flat, leathery and crusty.

This, then, is the basic principle. The variations exist only in the fillings, or the surroundings, which can be practically anything your little hearts desire. Crabapple jelly put on in spoonful just before you fold the thing in the pan has great charm for many, though it leaves me grumpy. Chopped fried mushrooms are grand, and chopped, cooked bacon nearly as good. Green peppers are extremely good, and so are potatoes cut in tiny cubes—both naturally are cooked before adding to the eggs. Drained, tinned tomatoes and a small amount of chopped garlic give a good Italian touch—if you are careful not to overdo the garlic it will only be a touch, not an atmosphere;—chopped parsley and any other herbs you fancy are hard to beat. Chopped spring onions can be

added raw. Chicken livers, fried in butter, lamb's kidneys, chopped and fried lightly (they toughen if you give them more than ten minutes, unless you cook them for all of an hour) and fish roe are all fillings which make of the simple omelette a sturdy luncheon dish. What a pity it isn't as simple as it sounds!

TRAVELERS

Miss Margaret Morse of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Lady Tupper, in Winnipeg, for the Christmas and New Year season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Breakey and Miss May Breakey, of Breakeyville, Que., are spending a few weeks at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood, of Toronto, are spending the Christmas season with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, of Montreal, at their country residence, Montebello, Que. Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Resan have arrived from Montreal and taken up their residence in Rideau Terrace, Ottawa.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock and his sister, Mrs. Phillips of Toronto, have joined their sister, Mrs. Bertram Johnston and Mr. Johnston, who have bought a house in Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Soper and their little daughter, Anne, of Montreal, are spending some time at the Ponceast Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida.

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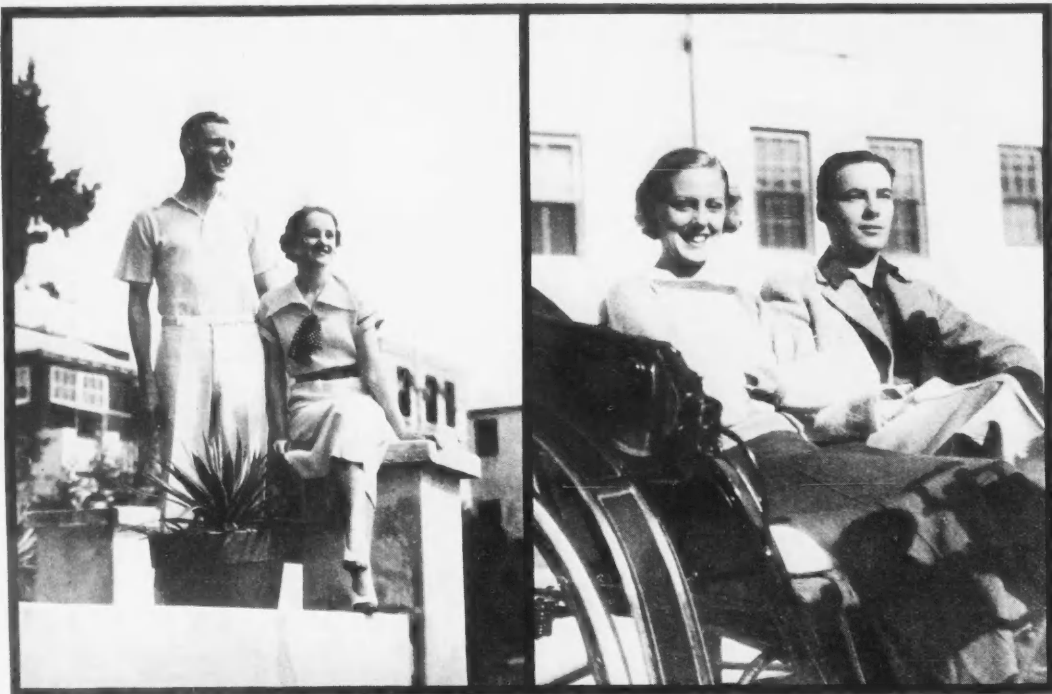
The way to make that hard-earned money go farthest is to purchase products of *certain value*. Products backed by well-known manufacturers. Products that are widely bought and used, that are carefully and painstakingly kept to high standards of quality, and that have been found over and over again to give full worth. Advertised products!

When you buy a watch or a rake, a set of china or a radio set that is advertised in this paper, you are buying a product whose maker is willing to talk about it, tell about it, put what he knows about it in print and sign his name to it. When you buy advertised merchandise by name, you get the utmost of purchasing value from every dollar.

Because it doesn't pay to advertise poor products,
it does pay to buy those advertised.



THE FRAGRANCE OF SWEET LAVENDER is especially refreshing in the bath, and its devotees will be especially appreciative of this Pott & Moore Micham Lavender set containing liquid bath salts, powder and cologne. Also shown is the "Crémpack", a make-up which has the properties of a foundation cream and powder.



SOUTHERN SNAPS. Left, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Mulholland, of Montreal, at Waterloo House, Bermuda. Mrs. Mulholland was formerly Miss Jean Atkins, of Winnipeg. Right, Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton, of Toronto, at the Belmont Manor and Golf Club, Bermuda. Mrs. Eaton was formerly Miss Phyllis Finlayson, of Midland.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

ADELE M. GIANELLI, SOCIAL EDITOR

TORONTO

THE last of the December can't be a very happy one for those who are away from home. So it is that the social world of Toronto is a bit of a hodge-podge of people who are away from home. The social world of Toronto is a bit of a hodge-podge of people who are away from home. The social world of Toronto is a bit of a hodge-podge of people who are away from home.



A BRIDE AND A BRIDE. Miss Marion Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marks, Toronto, and Miss Mary Johnston, daughter of Mrs. H. B. Johnston, Toronto, whose wedding took place this week at Mr. Jack W. Magee, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Magee.

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A jolly event taking place recently, Miss Patricia Band was a pretty Toronto debutante wearing white, and in a dark gown with a shimmering Greek key pattern. Miss Anne Stinson was one of the charming girls who came out a couple of seasons ago. Miss Anne Radcliffe, who was abroad at school with the most of her, was pretty in satin, and was popular with partners were Misses Mary Baker, Virginia Coppin, Elaine Ellsworth and Tinkie McLeod from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Greening had given a young people's dinner, like an ideal brother the former had kept his promise made nineteen years ago.

I learn to love you when you're waltzing on my feet. The serenade of two cats and the mournful howl of a dog are backyard accompaniments to the merry milkman's solo, a gallop telling his hole-in-one, "He's being dragged by 'Her' to the flicks." "Horace the Huggler" for one week only, a telephone line, a bride game, and father asking "What will you do when you leave school, my little son?" is told "I wanta get into a Bank," illustrated by a hold-up scene at the cashier's desk. All pictured under the heading "These are the times that try men's souls." But then comes the real wish of that debutante host, "May dancers' troubled night depart and the star of peace return." He with his kind humor and delightful hospitality will always help to bring happy days closer.

Golf prowess reminds one of news of the great golfing families of Toronto. Now living in Montreal, where he winters, summering in Cobourg, Mr. David Dick, formerly of Toronto, whose family were all ardent golfers, has a young daughter who is making her debut in Montreal this year. Mr. and Mrs. Dick gave a gala dinner at the Ritz-Carlton just recently for that attractive daughter of theirs who is named Deborah, and word comes that it was a delightful affair. The debutante wore a violet tulle of rose velvet with a floral bandeau in her dark hair, and deep red roses were her lovely bouquet. Holly, which, centered the supportables with a red and white, was the main decor with festoons of laurel and snow-laden Christmas trees, and Mrs. Dick in a gown of cyclamen satin received with her daughter in front of a screen of poinsettias.

MR. John Russell's students at the Russell School of Fine Arts gave their annual Christmas Exhibition and Dance which was both delightful and informal. Mr. John Russell and Mrs. L. J. Ashworth came received between three and four hundred guests. On the students' committee were Misses Ormiston, Butler, Land, Miss Helen Rutten, Miss Catherine MacKay, Miss Deborah Condon, Mr. Charles Harrison, Mr. William Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Allan W. Neal, Mr. Charles Shumaker and Mr. Gordon Kelly. The main gallery was beautifully hung with John Russell paintings and decorated with holly and mistletoe and a huge Christmas tree in the corner with amusing gifts. The students' exhibition was hung in the studios and halls. Mr. John Russell was another surprise to the party, just arriving back from Limberlost Lodge, where he had been skating and skiing, at which sports he is an expert. He arrived in his skiing outfit which put the finishing touch to the unique party. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtland Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Purkis and party, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldman and party, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank White, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Day, Mr. J. W. Mallon, Miss Mary Mallon, Master Albert Mallon, Major Arthur Horne and Mrs. Horne, Mr. Cleve Horne and party, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Daglish, Mrs. Butler Land, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lapp, Mr. Robert Cromarty and party, Mr. and Mrs. Hector MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jarman, Mr. F. Gaskin and party, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worrall, Miss Joan Montgomery, Mr. Alex Cummings, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts and party, Miss Kay Bastedo, and many others.

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PACIFIC COAST

PEOPLE flocked to the coast for the holidays. Mrs. C. Eden Quinton, the former Marjorie Oates, is here with her small son, Tony, from Seattle. Pilot Officer Jack Twigg, R.C.A.F., flew out from Camp Borden to spend Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Despard Twigg. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley are back from California, while Daphne, who stayed on with relations, is coming a few days later, and Mrs. J. W. Spencer and Myfanwy have returned from Los Angeles and are busy making plans for their dance on New Year's Eve. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Fordham Johnson left for La Quinta, California, where they plan to spend several months. Mrs. Walter Nichol is off to Halifax to stay with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Rollo Malin, and Miss Muriel and Miss Lena Galt have left on their trip to Mexico, accompanied by Mrs. Crow-Baker and Miss Jean Ross, and are traveling from San Francisco on by boat.

Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. J. R. Roy, with Louise, have left for England, and will be greatly missed in Naval circles. They were widely entertained before they left. Miss Helen McIntosh had a bride for them, as did Miss Norah Wilson, and Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. M. A. Wood had a large cocktail party in their honor at the Naval Barracks. Among the many guests were Miss Alice Cotton, Miss Norah Wilson, Miss Frances Fraser, Mrs. F. B. Hood, who, with her son, Basil, was receiving congratulations on the arrival of her first grandchild. Mrs. Basil Hood is the former Anna McBride, one of Lady McBride's attractive daughters, and we hear that the son and heir is to be christened John Alexander. Also among the throng were Miss Helen McIntosh, Mrs. Pat Tisdall, Miss Kay Clay, and many others. Commander G. C. Jones was also receiving congratulations, as they have just had a daughter, Mrs. Jones, formerly Helen Fordham-Johnson, is the daughter of our present Lieutenant-Governor, and little Helen is dark, like her small brother, George, and quite the prettiest small baby we have ever seen.

Mrs. W. H. Dobbie leaves shortly for Ottawa, to spend a few days with General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton before going on to join Major Dobbie in Halifax. Mrs. Dobbie has been guest of honor at many affairs, among the most recent being the bridge given for her by Mrs. G. D. Edwards, when the guests included Mrs. Nelson Gibson, Mrs. V. Godfrey, Mrs. W. R. Stone, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mrs. Aubrey Kent, Mrs. G. H. Harman, Mrs. Hugo Raymond, Mrs. G. E. Walls, Mrs. C. B. Russell, Mrs. T. McPherson, Mrs. R. O. G. Morton and Mrs. W. Sloan. The table was beautifully decorated with red carnations and tall red tapers, and presided over by Mrs. J. H. King and Mrs. Sutherland Brown, while Miss Elizabeth Edwards and Miss Marjory Brown assisted in serving. Other recent parties were Mrs. C. J. Prior's luncheon at the Oak Bay Golf Club, following which Mrs. Hermann Robertson entertained at bridge and mah jong; Miss Muriel and Miss Lena Galt's ladies' dinner, and the cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs.



MISS MADELEINE DE LOTBINIERE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alain de Lotbiniere, Montreal, whose engagement has been announced to Mr. Lyell Doucet, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Pothier Doucet.

—Photo by Notman.

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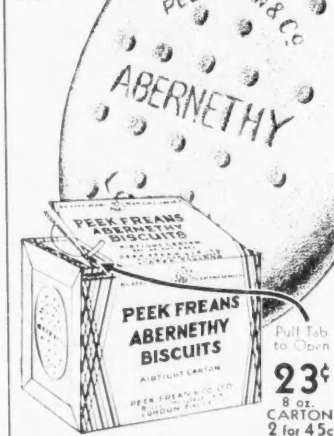
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DEATHS

HARDY Mary Curtis, at her late residence, 56 Wellington Street, Brampton, Ontario, on Monday, December 10th, 1935, Mary Curtis, beloved wife of Alexander David Hardy, Judge of the County Court at the County of Brant, retired. Funeral private with interment at Faringdon.

Mrs. C. V. Stockwell who spent a couple of days in town on route from Halifax to their new home in Calgary where they have been moved. While here they were the guests of Miss Eva Powley, Mrs. C. M. Taylor gave a dinner for them the night before they left.

Mrs. E. W. Kneeland entertained at a buffet luncheon the other day when about twenty-five guests enjoyed her hospitality, and one afternoon this week her daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Martin, entertained a large group of her mother and father's friends at the cocktail hour. It was a very bright Yuletide party. Mrs. C. G. Caruthers, who is en pension at the Fort Garry Hotel before going south for the winter (accompanied by her daughter, Janet) is giving her Christmas dinner, as usual. Lady Tupper is entertaining at the tea-hour Christmas day to introduce her niece, Miss Morse, to her Winnipeg friends, and so the wheel goes around.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Montagu Black, who were the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Riley, in Toronto, have returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Etherington have arrived from Kingston to spend the holidays with Mrs. Etherington's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Richardson. Mrs. Richard-

son has issued invitations for a tea the week before Christmas and New Year's. The same day Mrs. Conrad S. Riley is entertaining at a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. M. E. Nichols and Mrs. Etherington. And so it goes—the reunion of the East and West for Yuletide cheer and auld lang syne.

—GARRY.

SAINT JOHN

MRS. HENRY NIEBUHR STETSON and Miss Jean Franklin Stetson issued invitations for a dance at "The Grove," Rothesay, the residence of Mrs. Stetson's father, Major-General Hugh H. McLean, for December 27, and that is certain to be a gala party. The annual Christmas dance of the Lady Moyra Pousonby Chapter of the Admiral Beatty is always enjoyable and the New Year's Eve Military Ball given by the colonel and officers of the Saint John Fusiliers is a traditional event at the Armories. This year Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Morrissey and officers of the 3rd N.B. Medium Brigade will also be hosts at a New Year's dance at the Union Club.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Leonard P. D. Tilley have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Tremaine, to Captain Francis Ronald Lambert Mears, of the King's Own Royal Regiment, on Tuesday, December 31, at 3.30 o'clock at St. John's (Stone) Church, and for a reception afterwards at their residence, Carlton House, Germain Street. Of course Miss Tilley is being much entertained by her many friends. Mrs. James V. Russell, was one of those giving a charmingly arranged tea in Miss Tilley's honor. Mrs. Walter C. Allison, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell and Mrs. Frederic R. Taylor presiding over the tea cups. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell MacKay, Rothesay, also entertained recently in honor of Miss Tilley. The guests were Miss Tilley and Mrs. D. L. MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. James V. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Ansell, Mrs. Frederic R. Taylor, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Audrey MacLeod, Mr. F. S. Crosby, Mr. C. Marlin Merritt, Mr. D. C. Skinner and Victor S. Crosby.



MISS ELIZABETH THORBURN, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thorburn, Toronto, and granddaughter of Mrs. R. T. Coady, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley & Cropper.

Mrs. A. S. W. White was also another hostess for Miss Tilley. Mrs. J. D. McKenna gave a delightfully arranged reception at her home on Mount Pleasant Avenue. The spacious drawing rooms and halls were decorated with pine and holly and lighted by red candles in silver candlesticks. In the dining-room a silver basket of red roses and narcissi effectively centred the table, which was lighted by red candles in silver candlesticks. A beautiful antique silver candelabrum lighted with matching tapers also cast a soft glow from the sideboard. Mrs. Howard P. Robinson and Mrs. A. Neil McLean presided for the first hour, and during the second hour Mrs. R. H. Bruce and Mrs. Walter C. Allison poured tea and coffee. Mrs. A. N. Carter and Mrs. R. P. Wright ushered the guests to the dining-room where Mrs. James McMurray, Mrs. F. T. Palfrey, Mrs. D. W. Ledingham, Mrs. George W. Ramsay, Mrs. James V. Russell, Mrs. Joseph R. Allison, Miss Doris McKenna, Miss Margaret Tilley and Miss Frances Frith assisted in serving.

Mrs. Bayard Manzer entertained at tea the other afternoon in honor of Mrs. John P. Simon, who sailed today with her husband, Major Simon, aboard the C.P.S. "Duchess of Athol" to spend Christmas with relatives in

England. Among the travelers, Mrs. Howard P. Robinson has returned to Saint John from Winnipeg where she has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. R. S. Hurlburt and Mrs. J. S. DeLury.

The marriage was solemnized in St. Paul's (Valley) Church, of Miss I. Jean Fenton, third daughter of Mrs. W. I. Fenton and the late Mr. Fenton, of Saint John, to Mr. Oliver T. H. Cronwell, of Cookshire, P.Q. Among those who entertained for Mrs. Cronwell prior to her marriage were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McAvity, Mrs. Sidney M. Jones, Mrs. Arthur F. Rankine, Mrs. F. S. Tilton, and Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell.

Miss Margaret Smith, whose marriage to Mr. Nelson Rattenbury, Jr., of Charlottetown, P.E.I., recently took place in St. David's Church, was in the last few weeks honored by the following hostesses: Mrs. H. Fielding Rankine, Mrs. R. H. Paterson, Mrs. F. E. Williams, Mrs. George P. Hann, Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, Mrs. James V. Russell, Mrs. Hugh S. Gregory, Mrs. C. Allan Beatley, Mrs. A. F. Blake and the Misses Ellen and Hugh Gregory.

One of the largest and prettiest weddings of the winter took place several weeks ago when Miss Mary Elise Gilbert, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gilbert, was married to Graham Macleod, son of Mr. J. R. Macleod and the late Mrs. Macleod, of Halifax.

The bride was wearing a lovely gown of white transparent velvet with veil of ivory tulle from a Juliet cap of seed pearls. A second veil of exquisite Pointe de Venise lace, a family heirloom, finished in a point over her train. A string of seed pearls was her only ornament and she carried a cascade bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and bouvardia with a sprig of traditional white heather.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Little, matron of honor, Toronto, and Miss Frances Frith, of Rothesay, bridesmaid, were gowned alike in gowns of tea rose satin. Girdles of tobacco brown velvet and short jackets of satin completed their costumes, and their hats were small models of brown corded velvet with brims of starched tea rose net. They carried bouquets of talisman roses.

Mrs. Macleod's groomsmen was J. Morris Robinson, of Rothesay, Walter W. V. Foster, of Rothesay, and F. Eric Merchant, of Halifax, were ushers. Mrs. Gilbert, mother of the bride, was gowned in an imported model of grape-rose crepe and lace, the pattern of the lace outlined in silver thread, a velvet hat and a corsage of ophelia roses.

Miss Edith Macleod, of Halifax, aunt of the bridegroom, wore a French gown of black crepe and satin with matching hat and corsage of orchids.

Mrs. Temple H. Lane, Bedford, N.S., sister of the bride, wore an ensemble of black chiffon velvet with silver fox. Mrs. S. S. de Forest, grandmother of the bride, was gowned in black crepe, the sleeves embroidered in white.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the Misses Gilbert, aunts of the bride, where chrysanthemums effectively decorated the drawing rooms and halls. In the dining-room the bride's table, covered with a beautiful lace cloth, was centred by a three-tier wedding cake. Miss Edith Gilbert and Mrs. H. Russell Sturges presided over the tea and coffee cups.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Macleod left for a wedding trip to Upper Canada and on their return they will reside in Halifax.

Among out-of-town guests were Miss Edith Macleod, Miss Margaret Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson McCurdy, F. Eric Merchant, all of Halifax; Mrs. Temple H. Lane, Bedford, N.S.; Mr. Cecil R. Thompson, Wolfville, N.S.; and Mrs. Charles Herbert Little, of Toronto.

ATLANTA.

MARRIAGES

THE marriage of Miss Estelle Ridout, only daughter of Major-General Sir Dudley and Lady Ridout, of Richmond, Surrey, England, granddaughter of the late Colonel Ridout, of Kingston, Ontario, and niece of the late Mrs. Neilson, of Quebec, to Mr. Harold Ralph Finch Mason, son of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Mason, Eversley Cross House, Eversley, took place in England, on December 27th, at St. Peter's Church, London.

THE marriage of Margaret Talbot, daughter of Archbishop Matheson, formerly Primate of All Canada and Mrs. Matheson, of Winnipeg, to Dr. Edmund Henry Bottrell, son of the late J. E. Bottrell and of Mrs. Bottrell, of Winnipeg, took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, the Very Rev. Mr. Arthur Carlisle, Dean

of Montreal, officiating. Poinsettias and white chrysanthemums adorned the altar. Mrs. T. R. Durley, as matron of honor, was the bride's only attendant. Mr. W. D. Matthews, of Toronto, was best man for the bridegroom. The ushers were Mr. Hugh Bottrell, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Hugh Cayley and Mr. John Roberts, all of Toronto.

The bride, given in marriage by Mr. Jack Pickock, of Montreal, wore a gown of cream-colored satin, her tulle veil simply arranged in Madonna effect, and she carried an arm bouquet of cream roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The matron-of-honor was gowned in midnight blue crepe with a felt hat to match, and carried a colonial bouquet. Mrs. Bottrell, of Winnipeg, the bridegroom's mother, was in azure blue velvet with a hat to correspond and a corsage bouquet of deep pink roses.

Dr. Bottrell and his bride left later for New York, the latter traveling in a green woollen dress worn under a brown broadtail coat with brown hat and accessories. They will reside in New Haven, Conn., for the winter.

TRAVELERS

Brigadier and Mrs. W. B. Anderson and Gentlemen Cadet W. A. B. Anderson, of Kingston, Ont., were the guests of Brigadier and Mrs. Victor Anderson, in Ottawa, for the holiday season.

Major and Mrs. Palmer Wright, of Toronto, were the guests of the latter's parents, Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, Ottawa, for the holiday season. Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaby and their family, of Toronto, spent the holiday season at the Seignior Club, Que.

Brigadier and Mrs. Victor Williams, of Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Arnold in Montreal, for the holiday season.

The Hon. A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, of Ottawa, are sailing early in the New Year to spend several weeks in England.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Chaplin, who have been visiting in England, spent Christmas in New Zealand and are planning to return to Vancouver about the end of March.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell, Miss Kathleen McConnell and Master David McConnell, of Montreal, are sailing from New York in the "Empress of Britain," on January 7th, on a world cruise. They will disembark at Bombay, on February 12th, and proceed from there to New Delhi where they will be the guests of Right Hon. the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India and the Countess of Willingdon at the vice-regal residence.

The Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, and Mrs. Massey have taken up their residence at 33 Portman Square, London.

Lady Kingsmill, Ottawa, has left to spend some time with relatives in Lima, Peru, S.A.

Countess Martina Cavazza, of Florence, Italy, is the guest of Miss Avis Fyvie in Montreal, for the holiday season.

Mrs. J. A. Benning, Jr., of Victoria, B.C., is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Benning at the Ritz-Carlton, in Montreal.

Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, of Victoria, B.C., and a party of friends are guests at the Seignior Club, Que., for the holiday season.

Mrs. Alexander Rosamond, of Almonte, is occupying Mrs. V. de V. Dowling's apartment in Haddon Hall, Montreal, for the winter.

Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Woods, of Calgary, Alta., are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Macdonald and Brigadier Donald J. Macdonald in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Donald Gray-Tonahill and small daughter, Janet, of Quebec, are the guests of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Hingston, in Montreal, for the holiday season.

Mrs. J. O. B. Petersen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. W. Trenholm, in Montreal.

Mrs. Walter C. Nicol, of Victoria, B.C., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Mainway and Lieutenant Mainway, in Halifax.

Mrs. William Dobell, of Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Curzon Dobell, in Montreal.

Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, of Victoria, B.C., are spending a few weeks at Coronado Beach, California.

Major W. G. Colquhoun left Victoria, B.C., on Christmas day en route to England where he will attend the senior officers' course at Sheerness. Mrs. Colquhoun will join him early in the New Year.

The Misses Lena and Muriel Galt, of Victoria, B.C., are spending six weeks in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bishop and Mrs. Audrey Bishop have returned to Montreal from a trip abroad.



AN EXCLUSIVE PICTURE OF THE WEDDING-PARTY when Miss Katherine Kenrick, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Frank Kenrick, of Toronto, was married to Mr. Charles Maltby Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wells, of Felmersham Grange, near Bedford, England. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Wells, Miss Betty McMillan, Miss Olwen Owen, and on the left of bride, the maid-of-honor, Miss Joyce Wood. The best man was Mr. George Wells, and the ushers were Mr. Harry Dowson, Mr. Hewson Knight, Mr. John Acheson, and Mr. Bob Batty.

—Photo by John W. Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gelinas, of Montreal, spent the New Year in Premier and Mrs. Taschereau in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Nichols are leaving Winnipeg shortly to take up residence in Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angus, of Montreal, spent the holiday season at the Seignior Club, Que.

The Hon. Hazel and the Hon. Peggy Shaughnessy, of Montreal, were in Quebec for the dance given by Mrs. John Breakey at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Stewart and their two children, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. Stewart's parents, Sir William and Lady Stuyart, in Montreal for the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Charter, of "Carter's Croft," Burlington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Breakey, of Breakeyville, Que.

Mr. Crawford Gordon and his two sons, Mr. Crawford Gordon and Mr. William Gordon, of London, England, are spending some time at the Alexandra Palace, University Avenue, Toronto.

UNMARRIED WOMEN ARE QUEER

BY CLARA BERNHARDT

Editor's Note: Some time ago in these columns Miss Bernhardt discussed the queerness of married women. Now, to show that she is not prejudiced, she discusses the queerness of unmarried women. Incomplete can go no further.

UNMARRIED women are queer. Not as queer as married ones, perhaps, but queer nevertheless. The other day we were standing on the street corner when a wedding procession headed its way past. My companion, a status-que blonde, golden as autumn and twice as exciting, murmured sadly: "And I must go home and study Spanish! I'm so d—d sick of studying Spanish. Sometimes I think I am crazy taking all these extra courses, when I could much rather . . ."

Wistfully she indicated the speeding wedding cars. It was sad. But my sympathies were somewhat lessened by the knowledge that she had refused several offers of marriage: one because the man did not have enough money, another because he read a certain steam-heated magazine with colored pictures, and the third man because he had a unique custom of cracking his shingle bones in public.

But it is not this aspect of the unmarried woman I propose to deal with. It is rather of the peculiarities she develops, the aspects by which she is known. Her chief characteristic is the habit of flouting. Now there are ways and ways of flouting. It can be done subtly, simply or stupidly, and she is exponent of them all.

Almost has it been incorporated into a line art. The sole essential ingredient is a man. Any man. He may be coarse, your girl friend's (though this is not wise), or nobody's. He may be ten years younger or twenty years older; he may be society's darling or the type persistently spurned. If he is the man of the moment, so much the better; for then flouting power may be increased several hundred kilocycles. He may not. Perhaps you merely encountered him at a ballroom, a luncheon or since you both live in the same vicinity, he drives you home. Whatever the justification, you flout, and after you have driven off with an affluent thrush of cylinders, various feminine murmurs take place to the effect that Jennifer is so triumphant when she gets a man! And after all, it was obvious he only took her home because he is so darned spunky with the gasoline, and she lives less out of his way than anyone else.

In this class also, which I think might be designated the Triumphphant, belongs the Breaker of Enagements. Earlier in the day she has employed you to attend a Charles Boyer with her that evening and while you greedily preter Mr. Astaire, you suddenly agree and postpone champagne your hair until the next night. After consuming a hasty meal in order to be at the theatre for the first show, do not be amazed when the telephone tinkles, and there is Mr. Boyer's erstwhile satellite, in an overfervence of satisfaction, informing you that Roscoe has just asked her to "Follow the Fleet." She knows you won't mind. Knowing Roscoe, you also know it is a Dutch treat, and that he will give way to enflames of comprehending with several moments after the rest of the audience have subsided.

THEN there is the "It-Ask-Jim" type. They have been trailing around together for longer than any one can remember, but have never actually got married—either because he never thought of suggesting it, or because she can't quite make up her mind what to do about it without asking someone. If you suggest a sandwich on Friday afternoon after work,

she'll ask Jim. Maybe he wants to roller skate. If a round of contract is proposed, she'll ask Jim. He prefers "Bish." Even when the Missionary Society were making a layette for homeless babies in Nigeria, she had to ask Jim. These plural personalities . . .

On the other hand, an absence of plural personalities is worse. A manless woman is a condition to be avoided. In the first place, it is a problem for a hostess, and in the second, well . . . it just isn't done. There is something drastically intrinsically and hideously wrong with a girl who achieves no male companion is evident in glances of well-bred disdain and murmurs of contempt. Whence these murmurs? From the men? Ah, no. They proceed from other women. And her stock goes up one hundred per cent. when she manages to produce a man—how deplorable a specimen notwithstanding. She has proved guiltless of the unforgivable crime of lacking sex appeal.

ANOTHER peculiarity of the unmarried is their utter self-absorption. There is nothing in the world of such interest as themselves. If they sell history, selling history is the topic of conversation. If they teach school, then teaching claims the spotlight. And their own little routine is the most entrancing thing at any bridge table! From the time they arise to be late for work in the morning, until they massage their drowsy faces with four-purpose face cream at night, they can and do give you every detail of their day.

Still one more pleasant custom of the bachelor girl is to arrive in her crispest collar and sleekest wave at the home of her married friend in

the midst of the slightly pre-bedtime scuffle. Remnants of his nocturnal war are still clinging fondly about Jennifer's brows, and the lady squalls lustily from the nursery. From another section of the house proceeds the peculiar sound provoked by the beating of a spoon upon a granite dishpan. In the midst of this, the maid is hiding ineffectual duds at the chaos of the dining-room table, and the master of the mansion is burrowing furiously about for an elusive pipe. He is finally appeased when the married wife lingers in with the missing object, busy had been using it for bubble-blowing that afternoon. Meanwhile, the bachelor girl snirks sardonically behind her cigarette (the very words of the seething wife who told me), the picture of chic and irreproachable freedom.

ANOTHER phase of the single kind which I have heard lamented is her polygamist tendency. Apparently there is an insatiable necessity upon her to attract. It only in a moment all males within arm's-length distance. Her escort is far from being enough, she must flutter her eyelashes at Dorothy's cousin and Gretchen's father and Jennifer's guest. All of whom she flirts, or at least gives a visible impression of active objection. Needless to say, this sets Dorothy and Gretchen and Jennifer into a peevish and they promptly retaliate by the same method.

It is all very strange and, I acknowledge, as strange and inexplicable as the women who do it. Some day, some able philosopher may arise and achieve immortality by explaining these phenomena. In the meantime, I can only repeat: Unmarried women are queer.



MISS HELEN ANNA ROGER COLLINS, daughter of a noted Canadian author and composer, Alice Roger Collins, of Walkerton. Mrs. Collins recently had published with much success, 'Sons of Martha', a song in which she put to music Rudyard Kipling's poem on the work of engineers.

—Photo by Rex.



THE WEDDING PARTY when Miss Peggy Rogers, elder daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel R. Percy Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, of Woodstock, was married to Mr. Robert Douglas Jennings, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jennings, Toronto. Left to right: Mr. William Jennings, Miss Phyllis Rogers, Mr. Hugh Jones, Miss Nora Rogers, the groom, the bride, Miss Margaret Lambie, Toronto, Mr. Ted Gallagher, Toronto, Mrs. Jas. Little, Mr. Kenneth Morden, Toronto, and Mr. Ian Jennings.

—Photo by Hayball.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

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TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 4, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

AMENDMENTS TO LABOR CODES FORESHADOWED

Employers Asked to Make Suggestions to Ontario Government for Changes in Industrial Standards Act—Appeal Court Quashes Convictions of Toronto Millinery Firms

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

DISSATISFACTION with the present provincial labor codes of Ontario and Quebec by employees, employers and the public is growing. The prominence which the daily and weekly press, leading financial journals, and other publications have during recent weeks been giving to the inconsistencies of these measures, and their failure to remedy the evils they were intended to rectify, provide abundant evidence that they will not long survive in their present form.

There are also indications at Ottawa that Dominion labor laws will supersede the several provincial statutes which purport to stabilize industry by the establishment of uniformity with respect to wages and hours of labor in industrial undertakings.

Recent court decisions given on cases of appeal in Ontario taken by both employers and the Crown in efforts to have Police Court decisions reversed have resulted in quashing the convictions of the former, but in sustaining the acquittal of the accused which the latter had failed to convict in the lower court. In other words, the Department of Labor lost out in both cases.

That amendments to the Industrial Standards Act are pending, for introduction at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, is foreshadowed by the fact that employers presently subjected to the codes have been requested by Queen's Park to submit suggestions for changes.

The complete failure to negotiate agreements under the Ontario Act, which were assiduously pressed by their initiators, reveals many impractical features of agreements proposed under the Act, and discloses unethical practices which have been resorted to by overzealous labor organizers.

It has also become apparent that certain trade unions have endeavored to use this piece of class legislation as the "big stick" with which they would, if they could, force all employees in the trades coming under its schedules to join their locals.

The lack of enforcement machinery, and the apparent unwillingness of the governments of either Ontario or Quebec to spend enough money to provide sufficient inspection service has been another serious deterrent to a fair test of these labor laws.

MOST important judicial findings on the legality of so-called agreements between employers and employees embodied in schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario were contained in judgments handed down the other day by Judge A. E. Honeywell in Special Appeal Court. Four Toronto millinery firms had appealed convictions in police court arising out of charges of violating the code by permitting a greater number of employees to work on Saturday than the number set out in the permit issued by the Millinery Board. During the same sitting of the Court an appeal by the Ontario Department of Labor on the refusal of the police court magistrate to convict a painter and his helper for working on Saturday was not allowed. The judge held there was no power granted under the Act to fix any particular days. Only the number of days could be prescribed in the schedules. The accused had only worked two days in the week—Friday and Saturday.

The crime charged against the four millinery firms on which they had been convicted in the lower court, Judge Honeywell held, was not for working on Saturdays, but for employing a greater number of workers than the Board permitted on Saturdays. He held that there was no power granted the boards set up under the statute to make such regulations, and hence there was no power to make the alleged offence. He therefore allowed the appeal.

Section 8 of the Industrial Standards Act provides for "formulation of schedules," and states in part as follows: "and the parties to every agreement entered into under the authority of this Act shall assist in maintaining the standard of wages and hours and *days of labor* provided for by any schedule affecting such parties." The preceding section dealing with the convening of "conferences on petition" also uses the same phraseology.

In other words, the agreements made under authority of this legislation may stipulate any scale of wages, and as wages are ordinarily paid in legal tender or by cheque for a number of units of currency, such as *eighty cents* per hour, the agreements embodied in the schedules under the Act simply state what *number* of units of currency shall be paid and not *eight ten cent* pieces, for instance. Similarly in the matter of hours of labor it is not provided in the Act that employees shall only work from the eighth hour in the morning to twelve noon, and from the first hour in the afternoon to five o'clock. Therefore the *days of labor* can only be interpreted to mean any days of the week, and not merely Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

JAMES E. DAY, K.C., legal adviser of the millinery firms which took the appeal from their conviction in police court, now contends that by virtue of the decision of the appeal court there was no agreement in fact, and that in so far as the milliners are concerned there is no industrial code.

It is understood that these firms do not object to the principle of a minimum wage, or of the creation of equitable conditions in industry which would protect them from the unfair competition of millinery firms which do not pay a living wage. They operate non-union or open shops. Some of these companies are noted for their fair treatment of employees. Many of their workers have been in

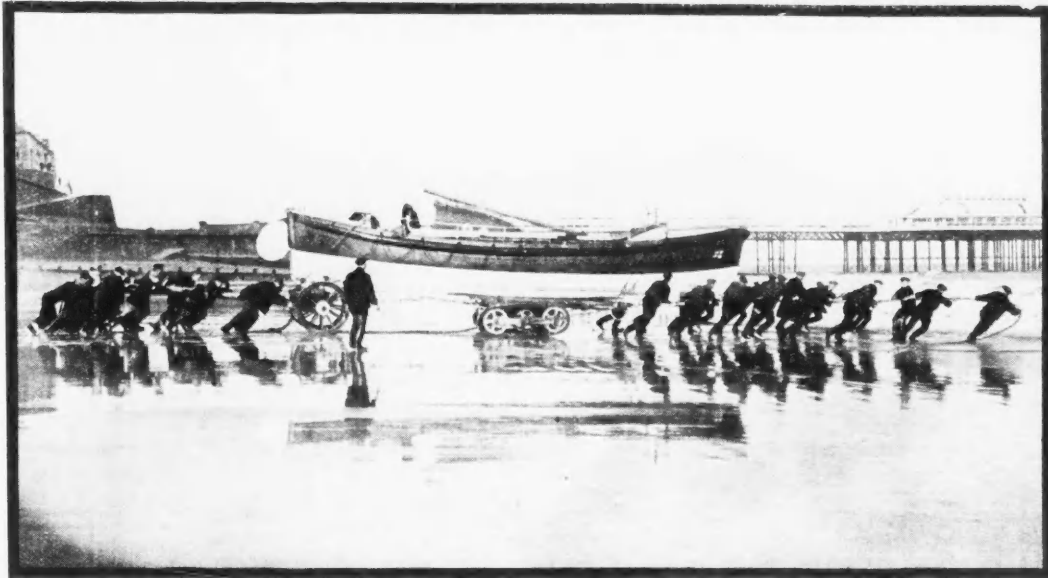
their employ for periods ranging from ten to twenty years.

Since the majority of the codes set up under the Act either specifically forbid work on Saturday, or restrict it to emergency work, or require in some instances where permitted at double-time rates of pay, it follows that all of the orders-in-council under

which these schedules were put into force have gone beyond the power of the Act.

The schedules of the following trades in the building industry of the Toronto zone would appear to be unenforceable: painters, decorators, glaziers, paper-hangers, plasterers, plasterers' laborers; brick-

(Continued on Page 24)



LAUNCHING THE LIFEBOAT. A fine photograph of the lifeboat crew of Cromer, on the east coast of England, going into action to save the crew of a sailing barge crippled by a winter storm.

PRICE TRENDS AND CURRENCIES

If Gold Standard Countries Devalue, What Will Be the Effect on World Commodity Price Levels?

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE constant loss of gold by the Bank of France and the subsequent raising of the French Bank rate from 4 to 5 and again to 6 per cent, have focussed attention on the precarious position of the gold bloc exchanges, and on much more than that. It has become fashionable to assume that the gold bloc must reject its present gold basis sooner or later; but, quite apart from the vagueness of the time element in the world's affairs, political wisdom will demand that gold be retained as the basis of the currencies. A wholesale discarding of the gold standard would bring public indignation and probably riots in its train, in the more latin-minded gold bloc countries. They cannot afford to stimulate prices by a lax and easy monetary policy. The matter is of great moment to Great Britain, for the stability of sterling is of great moment to her, as is also the stability of price levels.

There is an intimate connection between price levels, which are the only true guide to the cost of living, and the exchanges. When Great Britain left the gold standard, prices showed a considerable but short-lived rise. That it would be considerable was expected; that it would be short-lived was not. The reason why the advance did not continue was primarily the desire of British producers—caterers for the world—to maintain the volume of their output by reducing their profit margins; in other words, with a depreciated currency, they had to pay more for their imports, but they did not feel justified in raising their prices correspondingly. If the domestic inflationary influence of the desertion of the gold standard was so slight, however, its deflationary effect in international markets was considerable.

Devalued prices are not an unmixed curse, and gold bloc opinion is for the most part strenuously opposed to any currency measure which would deprive the populations of the ability to buy their goods cheaply. This is the commercial aspect, however, and it must be confessed that today the gold standard has become or is rapidly becoming too ex-

pensive a luxury, as the gold losses of the central banks of the gold bloc show.

ASSUMING devaluation throughout the gold-standard countries, what will be the effect on price levels in Britain, and in the world? Britain is, perhaps, in the matter of prices, the country most sympathetic to world trends. She may therefore be expected to reflect accurately the deflationary effect of devaluation in the world market. The degree of the gold bloc's participation in the inflation of prices which should theoretically follow devaluation is doubtful. On the one hand, none of the gold bloc countries occupies a position in any way comparable with Great Britain's *vis à vis* world markets, so that prices should react sharply and surely. On the other hand, by expanding trade between nations, and, possibly, by removing certain trade restrictions and barriers, devaluation would tend to force up prices.

Politics may in the future exert a more potent effect on price levels than commerce or finance. It has already been seen that the fear of war forces up commodity prices in general, not only because of increased demand for actual military purposes, but also because the neutral as well as the potential belligerent countries purchase to augment their stocks against the restriction or a stoppage of the normal channels of supply.

The war factor is not, however, the concern of the economist, and even to the politician it is not, until the day of the ultimatum, more than an imponderable. Nor can anyone foretell the moods of nature, who will one year provide a glut of commodities and so deflate prices, and the next year flood the markets with her bounty.

There is no doubt that the British Government would today connive at, if not assist, an upturn in commodity prices, for apart from the benefits to the community (which is, as Professor Bowley has shown, receiving higher wages), such a development

(Continued on Page 21)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A-Bull Market started	July 8 32	41.22	July 8 32	13.23
B-Last confirmed low points	Oct. 21 33	83.64	Mar. 12 35	27.31
C-Last important rally high points	Nov. 19 35	148.44		41.84
D-Closing prices Dec. 27 35		141.58		39.43
E-Last minor low points	Dec. 19 35	138.94	Dec. 27 35	39.43
Average daily volume-6 days ending Dec. 27th 1,800,000 shares				

Average daily volume—6 days ending Dec. 27th—1,800,000 shares

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

We have rearranged the market data which accompanies this forecast. The significant market turning points have been placed in better relation to each other so that they may be more readily compared and grasped. Although we are primarily concerned with the long term trend of the market and of business, there may be readers who wish to keep themselves posted on a daily basis. There are times when the market reverses itself rather sharply, and those who wish to keep up to date will find the Dow Jones Averages recorded in every progressive daily newspaper.

The market since "C" has moved down into the area of approximately INDUSTRIALS 141. RAILS 40. Volume has dropped, too, and an irregular or sideways movement has developed. Nothing has occurred to change our recently expressed viewpoint that investors should keep a reserve of 25 per cent in cash and that speculators should be on the sidelines. If volume should significantly increase as the market goes down, lower prices may be expected. If, on the other hand, volume increases with prices moving up, we should wait to see the development of the usual zig-zag market pattern before stocks are purchased again.

No. 106



FOR many citizens the most convincing and certainly the most pleasing evidence of the reality of the improvement taking place in general conditions is the increased dividends being received on stock investments. In the aggregate, Canadian corporations paid out in dividends last year \$30,000,000 more than they paid in 1934, and \$84,000,000 more than they paid in 1933. Total dividend disbursements during the year, 1935, amounted to \$225,028,329, a figure that has only been exceeded once before, which was in 1930 when dividend distributions reached the all-time peak of \$262,398,994.

MR. ABERHART was elected Premier of Alberta on the promise that he would pay his citizens \$25 a month each. Across the border, Mr. Townsend wants his government to pay \$200 a month to each citizen over sixty years of age. The purpose in each case is to compensate for an alleged deficiency in public purchasing power—an inability on the part of consumers to purchase all the things produced. But pleasing as these proposals are to the prospective recipients of the bounties, they are viewed with dismay by responsible citizens who recognize that costs and prices must rise and the value of money decline to an extent that will much more than offset any immediate benefits from the disbursements. The Abernethy and Townsend plans, if implemented, will harm the community as a whole in the long run by acting as a check on the production of goods, which means the production of wealth. And if less goods and less wealth are produced, there will be less for all to share.

SURELY promotion of the recovery of trade and industry is a sounder way to increase public purchasing power. The Canadian corporations that increased or resumed or initiated dividend payments in 1935 were able to do so because they had a volume of business that resulted in profits. And larger production required the purchasing of more raw materials, which in turn created more employment and wage-disbursements elsewhere. Actually government records show that 50,000 of our unemployed returned to work last year. The way to recovery—to prosperity—lies in the development of this trend.

THE volume of unemployment is still distressingly large because the volume of production and trade is still far below what is required to satisfy the legitimate wants of our people. This condition is not the result of any shortage of money. Right through the depression there has been plenty of money with which to buy, but the people with money have hoarded it, because they lacked confidence in the future of society and industry. They are now beginning to spend again, because confidence is returning, which is why production and trade are increasing.

PROSPERITY lies in the provision and utilization of goods and services. It certainly does not lie in the creation of more money. Money, obviously, is only a token—a claim to goods and services. Our real wealth consists of the goods and services produced, and the means used in their production. Most assuredly, then, we cannot increase our national wealth by piling up groups of our people from production and pensioning them off with claims on the goods and services produced by others. If we do that, there must be less to distribute among the people as a whole, less employment and less real purchasing power. What we need is more production at lower cost, so that we may have more goods to use and more people will be able to enjoy them.

A GREAT many people regard talk about the necessity for maintaining or restoring confidence as capitalistic propaganda. We are trying to show that confidence is a real and vital and essential element in recovery. Without the restoration and maintenance of confidence in the future of society, there can be no real recovery. Employment in Canada is today at the highest level in five years. What is this due to but the regrowth of confidence?

WE ARE not suggesting that society cannot and should not be improved. Obviously we can usefully go further than we have yet gone in safeguarding the weak and sick and helpless and aged, in curbing predatory employers and outlawing unfair and destructive business practices. But in working to these ends we must proceed very cautiously, making sure that we do not place restrictions on legitimate producers that will reduce the volume of their production and increase its cost to consumers. If we do that, there will be less consumption and society will be the poorer.

AS WE face the beginning of another year, there seems to be every reason to expect further healthy progress in recovery. The chief threats to progress lie in the terribly unsettled political conditions in Europe and elsewhere, and perhaps more especially in the tendencies toward radicalism evidenced by several of our provincial governments.



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INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

MOST industrial mineral deposits are discovered by chance. It is rarely that a directed search is made for minerals of this class. Frequently the mere finding of a deposit is proof sufficient to the discoverer that the product can be marketed. This state of mind is the principal cause of the failure of so many attempts to develop. The specifications of most industrial consumers are very exact. In fact in some industries they are rigid to the point of being entirely unworkable and unfair. Some specifications have been drawn up by men with little knowledge of the materials to be used or to be made from them. An example is afforded by two large Canadian manufacturers making identical products, one of whom uses a local source of supply, the other located in the same city, maintaining specifications that no domestic source can fulfill. Canadian foundries, particularly, often among themselves, are disposed to make used in their casting practice. In the main, however, the specifications of the manufacturer are entirely reasonable and are based on sound practice, and the production of an industrial mineral must be attempted until it has been shown that grades satisfactory to the principal consumers can be produced.

WESTERN FARMING

FARMING in the prairie provinces comprises four more or less distinct types: first, wheat growing; second, mixed farming; third, dairying (usually associated with mixed farming); and, fourth, ranching. Wheat growing predominates in southwestern and central Alberta, most of Saskatchewan, and in southern Manitoba, although in the latter area the proportion of other cereal and forage crops is growing rapidly. Mixed farming is found in northern and western Alberta and in northern and eastern parts of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba—in other words, over practically the whole of the park belt. It is also the dominant type of farming in the irrigated districts. The greatest development of dairying has occurred in eastern Manitoba, north-eastern Saskatchewan and north-western Alberta. Ranching is practically confined to the dry area in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta and to a strip of land extending from the national boundary northward along the foothills to beyond Calgary.

GOLD & DROSS

SHAWKEY GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A few weeks ago you carried an item respecting Shawkey Gold Mines which was rather censorious of the management for its method of putting out information. As I am heavily interested in the company, I would appreciate learning if you have any further information and if, in your opinion, the official statement of 75,000 tons of deposit of ore above the 450 foot level over a width of five feet and an average of \$12.00 per ton is likely to be realized.

P. S. F., Toronto, Ont.

At the present time Shawkey Gold Mines is being provided with the necessary funds to construct its hundred ton mill through the sale of shares by Draper Dobie & Co., Toronto brokers. This mill is to be ready for production early this year and in the meantime development is being pressed on the main vein, which has been developed on four levels to a depth of 450 feet. The financial sponsors have made available a mine assay plan, which discloses an interesting ore situation in that while there is considerable faulting in evidence and the ore is broken up into relatively short shoots a very high percentage of the drifting has been in ore.

The situation may now be summarized from official statements as follows: On the first level three ore shoots of a total length of 407 feet averaging \$11.35 per ton over an average width of 2.91 feet; on the second level four ore shoots total 399 feet and average \$14.65 over an average width of 3.67 feet. On the third level six ore shoots total 469 feet and average \$9.22 over an average width of 2.83 feet, while on fourth level one ore shoot 125 feet in length averages \$5.00 per ton across an average width of 1.57 feet. These shoots on the four levels total 1,400 feet of ore averaging \$11.50 per ton across an average width of three feet. In addition to this there are ten ore shoots on the four levels that are listed as probable ore. While the second level is the biggest ore producer, the third level has seen the greatest development, with some 800 feet of drifting with the last 125 feet reported as being high-grade ore, although no assays are yet available. The widths are not all narrow; in fact, widths up to 18 feet have been encountered.

Based on the official figures, developments to date have indicated 466 tons of ore per vertical foot, but inasmuch as raises have not been put up in all of these ore shoots, it is rather hazardous to estimate the tonnage. Evidently officials in stating 75,000 tons of ore, based on the estimate on a stoping width of five feet. While the official assay plan indicates only an average width of three feet, it is likely that when mining takes place without doubt many of the shoots will show greater widths, which prompts officials to use the five-foot width in their estimate. In addition to the main vein, which has been developed, there is another important showing known as the Point vein. Surface indications were most gratifying but no work has been done yet at depth.

As for the profitable outlook for the company I can only reiterate the property is in the hands of a sincere and efficient management, but it will remain for production to determine accurately the size and grade of the ore shoots and with it the margin of profit.

2 2 2

BEATTY BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been holding some of the "A" stock of Beatty Bros., Ltd., for quite a number of years and I was wondering if the outlook had improved any for it. As you know, there haven't been any dividend payments since 1932 but I recently heard rumors that there was now some chance of a payment coming along. I understand the last report was a good one and that the company had been able to keep up and steadily increase its business. I wonder if you would care to let me have your comments with whatever figures are available. Do you think the outlook warrants my holding on to this stock and is it true that there will be a dividend soon.

K. R. L., Windsor, Ont.

Following publication of the best annual report since 1930 there have been rumors to the effect that some interim distribution might be made on the class "A" common stock of Beatty Bros., but current speculation is idle until some official pronouncement is forthcoming. It is true, however, that the company's position and prospects are the best in several years and that your "A" stock seems well worth holding. Current quotations of 11 compare with a 1935 low of 8 and a high of 15.

The striking feature of the company's report for the year ended August 31, 1935, was the earnings of 12 cents per share reported on the combined "A" and "B" stocks, which was equivalent on the "A" stock alone to \$1.45 per share. Net available for dividends amounted to \$168,485, which amounted to \$16.50 on the 6 per cent. first preferred and \$15.28 on the 7 per cent. second preferred and on the common as above. This compared with net of \$36,488, or \$3.52 on the first preferred, a deficit of \$4.02 on the second preferred and a deficit of 54 cents on the common in the year ended August 31, 1934. In turn this had been a striking improvement over a net deficit of \$158,302, equivalent to a deficit of \$14.68 on the first preferred, a deficit of \$33.57 on the second preferred and a deficit of \$1.95 on the common in 1933. In 1932 net income had been \$6,980, in 1931, \$102,708 and in 1930, \$637,139.

Consideration of the balance sheet position as revealed in the last report reveals that the directors may wish to strengthen the liquid position before considering any resumption of distribution on the junior securities. While working capital is slightly up at \$4,130,418 as against \$4,122,239 the year before, receivables show an increase of \$491,000 to \$3,982,448 and inventories are up by \$957,000 to \$1,743,859. Bank loans show a jump of \$551,000 to \$1,227,452 and a new Sterling loan of \$375,068 appears. While the general position is sound, it may be that the directors will decide to reduce some of the items outlined above; the increases, it must be kept in mind, however, reflect as well the greater volume of business.

Beatty Bros.' products range from household equipment to various lines of hardware and farm equipment and the company should share, as it has already done, in the increasing consumer purchasing power attendant upon the general recovery. In so far as its sales to the agricultural community are concerned, higher prices for farm products, coupled

with the anticipated benefits from the new Canada-U.S. trade treaty, should find direct reflection. The company which has its main plant at Fergus, Ont., is well managed and its sales end is aggressive and capable. Much favorable comment was evoked in 1931 by the action of the directors in re-classifying the common stock into "A" and "B". Under the new arrangement dividends would be possible on the "A" stock held by the public, before any distribution was required on the "B" stock held by the management. I feel sure that shareholders will receive fair treatment at the hands of the directors and that a payment will be made on the "A" stock as soon as conditions reasonably warrant; in the meantime I consider the future of the company to be bright.

2 2 2

DOMINION GLASS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the owner of some of the common stock of the Dominion Glass Company, and I am interested in the future of this stock chiefly because of what I have been reading about the adoption of tin cans for beer in the United States. I know that Dominion Glass makes beer bottles and I was wondering if the company was going to face the loss of this business in Canada, and if so, how much difference it might make to earnings. I believe that some reference to this matter was made at the annual meeting but I was out of town and missed the reports. Your comments along these lines would be most welcome, together with your views on the wisdom of holding the stock. I see the price is still high and maybe the rumors have been exaggerated to make it drop. I will hold until I hear from you.

—W. R. R., Montreal, Que.

And I would suggest that you continue to hold. Dominion Glass is the largest company in its line in Canada, it has a long and excellent earnings record, it should share in the increasing prosperity of the country as a whole and it is not likely to be severely affected by the possibility to which you refer. It is true that the matter of the invasion of the beer field was dealt with fairly extensively by Dominion Glass' president, Sir Charles Gordon, at the recent annual meeting but the important point brought out was that only 6 per cent. of the company's total volume of business was in beer bottles. This should serve to dispose at once of the greater portion of the "viewers with alarm."

It is impossible, of course, to say that no Canadian breweries will experiment with the new type of "tin" containers; much will depend on the outcome of the large-scale experimentation now being carried out across the line. You are probably familiar with the arguments advanced on both sides of the case, but so far as Canada is concerned, it seems important to me that the brewing companies have considerable sums invested in the present supply of bottles and would not write this off immediately. On the other hand you will recall that Continental Can, one of the large United States companies, recently invaded the Canadian field through the purchase of Whittall can. Since Continental is vigorously pushing the use of cans for beer in the United States it seems only reasonable that it will attempt to expand this field in Canada. However, taking the most pessimistic view from Dominion Glass' end, it seems probable that beer bottle manufacturing would be lost only gradually and possibly never completely. It must be remembered that some time ago another "scare" developed—the use of paper containers in the place of milk bottles but adoption is not, I understand, favored by the large dairy companies.

In the year ended September 30, 1935, Dominion Glass reported earnings of \$5.42 per share on the common as against \$5.20 in 1934, \$3.10 in 1933, \$3.53 in 1932, \$4.53 in 1931, \$7.64 in 1930 and \$12.88 in 1929. Dividends from 1923 to 1931 had been at the rate of \$7 annually and reduction to the current \$5 rate was made early in 1932. Payment of the dividend during the years not earned was made possible by the company's strong financial position which has been retained to date and which was improved during the last fiscal year. Total current assets as at September 30, 1935, stood at \$3,334,957 of which cash was \$312,191 and Dominion Government bonds \$144,339, against total current liabilities of \$656,395. Working capital at \$2,678,552 showed a moderate increase from the \$2,634,772 a year before. Equity per share on the common amounted to \$66.14 against current market prices of 110. In view of the moderate margin of per share earnings over current dividend disbursements, I do not look for any early increase in the rate, but this would be possible if the company completely recovered its pre-depression earning power. In general I see no reason why it should not.

2 2 2

CASTLE-TRETHEWEY MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

How do you regard the stock of Castle-Trethewey? I mean is it selling on the basis of its silver property or on its interest in Omega Gold? I have some at \$1.10 and am rather anxious about it on account of the unfavorable world silver situation. What do you think?

M. W., Toronto, Ont.

I would entirely disregard the silver situation in attempting to appraise the merits of Castle-Trethewey Mines for today it is more of a holding and investment company than a mining operation. Principal interest outside of its investments, which comprise largely holdings in International Nickel and McIntyre Porcupine, centres about its one-half interest in the Omega Gold Mines, which is to be brought into production early next year with an initial 300-ton milling unit.

At the close of the company's last fiscal year, March 31st last, its current assets and investments were equal to 60 cents per share. Since that time the appreciation in its International Nickel holdings is about equivalent to \$400,000 and one could figure current assets close to 90 cents per share. While it is impossible to appraise the ultimate worth of its holdings of Omega Gold Mines, the undisturbed market for this stock is between 55 and 60 cents a share, which in terms of Castle-Trethewey would be equal to approximately 50 cents per share.

The situation at Omega is most favorable. First, it starts production under the skilled technical direction and management of those associated with the McIntyre Porcupine Mines. Under the terms of the agreement by which Castle acquired a one-half interest in the property, it made cash advances to

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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

DIVIDENDS paid by metal producing mines of Canada during 1935 were \$58,750,000, thereby far exceeding any former record in the history of the Dominion.

An even dozen mines made disbursements of \$1,500,000 or more. International Nickel with close to \$11,000,000 was the leader, with Lake Shore coming second with \$8,000,000. Noranda was third with \$4,480,000, and Hollinger in fourth place with disbursements of \$4,428,000.

Pickle Crown is moving quickly toward a position where dividend disbursements may begin. Output is running about \$4,000 per day, and over two-thirds is net profit.

Howey has established costs at the new low level of between \$1.75 and \$1.80 per ton. The ore has recently been yielding an average of \$2.68 per ton.

Stadacona is reported to have signed a contract for erection of a cyanide mill of 200 tons daily capacity.

Copper stores throughout the world have declined to a point where a still higher price for the metal would not come as a surprise to Canadian producers.

Noranda is lined with rumors that a close understanding has been reached between heavy producers of copper in Africa and at Noranda.

Falconbridge Nickel now has shaft output for nearly 100,000 tons of ore per month. The current rate of operation is about one-third of this amount. The size of the shafts, however, provide some idea of the basic plans lying behind the development of this rapidly-growing nickel producing mine.

Kirkland Lake is milling 225 tons of ore daily, with grade at \$11.30 per ton.

Canadian Kirkland is to undertake operations again. Underground work to 800 ft. depth disclosed very strong veins and encouraging gold deposition. Now that work in the westerly part of the producing section of Kirkland Lake has shown the payable gold ore to lie at lower horizons, it is proposed to diamond drill from the 800 ft. level and explore to around 2,000 ft. in depth on Canadian Kirkland.

God's Lake is already realizing a substantial operating profit. Lateral work at lower levels is progressing steadily toward the point where downward extension of ore-bodies are expected to occur. A mill of still larger capacity is in prospect at such time as work at lower horizons progresses far enough.

Beattie Gold is milling at a rate of 43,000 tons of ore per month, and has reduced costs to around \$2.15 per ton the total costs amounting to over \$90,000 per month, but leaving a profit which is estimated at close to 4 cents per share quarterly at present rate.

World gold production for 1935 appears to have exceeded a value of one billion dollars as measured by \$35 an ounce gold at Washington. New gold discoveries in years of distress in past decades played a leading part in turning humanity back upon a road to prosperity. The vast record output of gold now taking place throughout the world is full of important significance.

Gold production may be saving the financial structure despite the meddling of the modern political doctors.

The Canadian Government has an opportunity to give free rein to a great gold mining industry within the borders of this Dominion. Instead of grasping at a limited and restricted amount of taxes from such an industry, this business of mining gold should be permitted to expand to its utmost. Lower taxes make it possible to mine lower grade. Every cent added to taxation destroys large national resources in the form of lower grade ores.

bring it into production as well as to pay off old debts of the predecessor companies, which may total some \$650,000. This is to be repaid out of first earnings by Omega and indications are that this will be entirely discharged within the first two years of operation, after which low operating costs will prevail as there will be no depreciation for plant and the mine having been developed to the point where some 560,000 tons of ore are estimated, will make mining costs quite low.

That the full potentialities of Omega Gold Mines have not been revealed in the work done to date can be accepted as fact. There is every indication that subsequent developments will show not only a substantial increase in tonnage but also an increase in the grade of ore that will augur well for a substantially larger milling operation in the future. On the whole I regard the outlook for Omega Gold Mines as most bright and success should be reflected in the shares of Castle-Trethewey Mines. I therefore regard the shares of this company as an attractive speculation in a well managed enterprise.

POTPOURRI

R. E. L. Vancouver, B.C. GOLD SHORE MINES was incorporated about a year ago, is doing some preliminary exploration at its property and at last reports planned to do diamond drilling. I understand arrangements have been made with a New York house to supply funds and not long ago the shares were seeking the approval of the Securities Commission at Washington, D.C. The company is purely in the prospect stage and it is impossible to attempt to appraise the worth of the shares at the present time. They are not listed and the only thing to do is hold your stock in the hope that ample funds will be provided to conduct a conclusive development program and determine the merit of the property.

C. H. Brantford, Ont. I do think that your estimated earnings of \$2 per share for the current fiscal year of UNION GAS will be distinctly wide of the mark. Even if the company succeeds in earning \$1, that will considerably exceed some predictions. It has been estimated, as a matter of fact, that net for the current year might amount to around 75 cents compared with 32 cents last year and 51 cents two years ago. In the absence of actual figures, however, these can be considered as only guesses. I have no quarrel with the speculative purchase of Union Gas common. You point out that there has already been considerable appreciation, but I suggest that you consider the point that it is hardly likely that the sponsors of the company's securities would wish to market new bond issues if the market for the common were weak or declining. Union Gas is at last putting its financial house in order and while the corporate picture, through the various subsidiaries, remains a bit complicated, it seems to me quite reasonable that the company's earnings, in view of the general business improvement, should increase.

N. C. C. Cornwall, Ont. The decline in GODS' LAKE GOLD MINES stock can be principally attributed to short interests raiding the shares rather than to any unfavorable development at the property. Without doing any development below its second level the company has two years' ore supply in evidence and while ore on the 1th level was not just where it was anticipated, it will take several months' work to explore this area fully. I have no reason to doubt that a large, profitable mine is in the making and would disregard rumors that have been circulated to affect the market price of the shares adversely. As far as advising you about the purchase of additional stock, I can only say that I happen to know that well informed mining men have been steadily accumulating more stock at present prices.

N. W. Leaside, Ont. GREGORY TIRE AND RUBBER 1926 LIMITED has been wound up. The land, buildings and equipment of the company were acquired by a company known as Huntington Rubber Mills of Canada Limited, with registered office at 101 Standard Bank Building, Vancouver. I have no record of any distribution ever having been made to security holders of Gregory Tire and Rubber.

W. S. W. Toronto, Ont. You did not improve your position by switching your NORTH SHORES GOLD MINE shares for units in the KIRKLAND GOLD RIDGE SYNDICATE, for at least North Shore has a property and a small mill, and if funds could be raised might have a chance of sustaining a small production. The Kirkland Gold Ridge Syndicate, on the other hand, is purely a prospect; in fact I can learn relatively nothing about the syndicate as the office shown at 1305 in the Concourse Building is closed and there is no reply at the telephone number given on the company's stationery. The telephone company has no record of the Kirkland Gold Ridge Syndicate, or R. E. Allen, the Syndicate manager. Under the circumstances I fear you have little hope of realizing anything from your speculation. Like most syndicates, there is no market for the units and all that you can do is hope.

T. P. Toronto, Ont. I do not think there is any necessity for switching from your common stock of ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY at the present time. The more promising prospects for the long term, in my opinion, would warrant holding this stock in limited amounts, as a speculation, despite currently lower earnings. Improvement in operations during the second quarter of the current year brought about profits which slightly more than offset the loss reported in the first three months. Earnings for the September quarter compared favorably with those of a like period last year and assuming the absence in the final quarter of such price wars as were experienced late in 1934, earnings for the full year should equal about \$1 a share, or an amount approximately equal to current dividend requirements. Continuation of the present rate of payment to stockholders is expected in view of the company's strong financial position. Large additions to the company's producing, transporting and refining facilities in recent years have resulted in a better balanced position, and materially lowered operating costs.

K. A. M. Huntsville, Ont. Shares of SUDBURY RED LAKE MINES SYNDICATE have no marketable value. The company has long since been inactive and there is no indication of its being revived or the shares being worth anything.

P. C. Port Arthur, Ont. While there has been a certain amount of market activity in BRAZILIAN recently, nevertheless I cannot agree that this stock is particularly currently attractive. Brazilian's dominant position and excellent earnings possibilities are well known, but so far there is no evidence of any progress towards the solution of the exchange problem which prevents the company from transmitting its funds to Canada. As a matter of fact recent banking reports indicated that the current degree of interior prosperity is tending to increase imports, and thus further complicate the exchange situation. In addition actual earnings, in recent months, have been falling off.

G. E. Toronto, Ont. Shares of CARIB SYNDICATE LIMITED are essentially speculative. The company has no operating income and its holdings are still in the development stage. As you are probably aware, the purpose of the company is to acquire and develop oil properties in Central and South America.

R. S. Owen Sound, Ont. I would suggest that BURNS & COMPANY securities be held. You are doubtless familiar with the plan of reorganization of this company which became effective June 15th, 1934, and I am informed that since that time the company has been making satisfactory progress. My most recent information was to the effect that at the end of the first half of the current fiscal year the company's net current assets were at or above the minimum required before payments might be made on the bonds which are on an income

GOLD & DROSS

basis. If this position is maintained until the end of the current year, the company under its agreement will be obligated to make a payment on the bonds. Any such payment will be at the rate of 5 per cent, if earned, but in any case it must not reduce net current assets below \$2,500,000 in 1935, and below \$2,750,000 in the years 1936 to 1938. Interest accruing after December 31st, 1935, will be a fixed charge at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The next interest date will be April 1st, 1936.

A. N. L. Montreal, Que. Unfortunately the securities you name have no marketable value and there is scant hope that anything at all will ever be realized from these investments. Both BLUE BELL GOLD MINES LIMITED and LUCKY BOY GOLD MINES LIMITED, in the Larder Lake district, are long since out of existence. SILVER LEAF MINING COMPANY still has its charter intact, according to last reports, but has been inactive for many years and there is no indication of it ever again assuming importance. There is no market for the stock. COBALT CENTRAL MINES COMPANY has, I believe, its charter, but has been inactive for many years and there is no market for this stock.

N. C. Ottawa, Ont. Despite the fact that the company was able to materially reduce its deficit in the year ended December 31st, 1934, nevertheless I cannot see a great deal of attraction to either the "A" or "B" stock of CANADA FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS LTD. In that year the company reported a net deficit of \$3,208 against a deficit of \$79,035 in 1933, a deficit of \$83,578 in 1932, a deficit of \$69,828 in 1931 and net profit of \$61,180 in 1930. In 1929 net income had amounted to a peak of \$150,917. Per share last year on the class "A" showed a deficit of 14c and a deficit of 86.54 on the class "B". No dividend has ever been paid on the "B" stock and the last dividend on the "A" stock was a payment of 57½ cents on July 15th, 1931. In that year total distribution had amounted to \$1,124 and in the years 1929 and 1930 \$1.50 had been paid. The company's balance sheet showed total current assets of \$514,877 of which inventory was \$378,374 against total current liabilities of \$149,175. Equity per share on the combined "A" and "B" stock amounted to \$29.11 which compares with current quotations of 6 for the "A" and 1½ for the "B". In all probability the company's report for 1935 will show additional progress, but I certainly would not advise the purchase of the "A" stock, at least until a report is available, and some evidence is at hand as to the company's earnings possibilities under improved conditions.

A. M. M. Outremont, Que. PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES has three million shares outstanding. It is a well managed property and is giving an excellent account of itself and you may expect dividends next year. CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES adjoins Pickle Crow. It has 2,500,000 shares outstanding and has declared an initial dividend. It has considerable promise as have its Springer claims, now being developed. GODS' LAKE GOLD MINES has 3,500,000 shares outstanding and it is quite possible it will be in the dividend ranks next year some time. It has given a good account of itself since initial production started last September and its very large property holdings and favorable geological structure, as well as excellent management, make this company's shares attractive. HOWEY GOLD MINES has 5,000,000 shares issued and is currently paying dividends. At the current market price the shares seem reasonably priced. It is a low cost, low grade producer and I believe is worthy of being included in any portfolio of junior gold stocks.

F. A. Shawinigan Falls, Que. Common stock of DISTILLERS CORPORATION SEAGRAMS has recently been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and also on the Toronto and Montreal Exchanges. Last year per share earnings amounted to \$4.35 and while no announcement of any dividend distribution has been made, the president at the annual meeting held recently stated that the matter of dividend distribution would receive early consideration. If you hold Distillers Seagram common, I would suggest that you retain it, as it is my opinion that important earnings lie ahead of this company.

J. J. M. Crossville, Ont. KEYROC GOLD MINING COMPANY is purely a prospect in an area that is commanding considerable attention on account of the performance of the McWaters Gold Mine. I am not impressed with the technical direction of the property and believe it to be a long shot speculation suitable only for those who are prepared to lose. Sufficient work has not been done to indicate that it has outstanding importance and only a well financed, well directed program would determine its merits.

C. Y. Brampton, Ont. The common stock of the HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION is currently selling at \$6, the current dividend is 6 per cent, and the yield is 7 per cent. This yield is unusually high considering the calibre of the security, and I do not think, therefore, that it is absolutely safe to rely upon indefinite continuance of the present dividend rate. On the other hand, the company is in a strong financial position, is one of our best established corporations, is carefully managed, and in my opinion it seems only reasonable that its earnings should increase in accordance with generally improving business conditions.

H. M. M. Montreal, Que. BANKFIELD GOLD MINES is financially sponsored by C. H. D. McAlpine who is well known for his promotional activities. The property is adjacent to the Little Long Lake Gold Mines, which is a considerable importance as a producer, but the case of Bankfield still is in the balance. The earlier development was in many ways disappointing. Recent work has shown considerable improvement but I do not think officials are ready to commit themselves yet as to whether it will be a mine. Recently new financing was arranged through a reorganization of the capital structure, and old shareholders are to get two new shares for each three shares presently held. By next spring it is hoped that sufficient work will have been accomplished to enable the company to decide as to whether a mill will be constructed.

I. T. Brantford, Ont. I cannot see a great deal of speculative attractiveness at the present time to the common stock of the COCKSHUTT FLOW COMPANY. For a number of years past the company has reported fairly large deficits and while I believe that in all probability the tide has turned for the company, nevertheless it will be some time before a position is built up which will permit the consideration of any distribution on the capital stock. In all probability the report for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1935, should show progress, as it is understood that sales increased during the year, but it is impossible at the present time to make an accurate forecast. I would not suggest buying, until these figures are available. The president of the company expressed alarm at the recent Canada-United States trade treaty, evidently in the belief that the competition from American agricultural implement makers would be increased. On the other hand, the increased prosperity for the agricultural community which should result from the effects of the treaty, should be of direct benefit to Cockshutt not only in opening up a larger market but in enabling obligations owed by farmers to be more rapidly cleared off.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

December 31st Security Valuations

Many investors have their security holdings valued at the close of each year to enable them to keep a satisfactory record of the position of their investments.

We shall be pleased to value your security holdings as at December 31st, 1935. It is only necessary to mail a list of the investments on which valuations are desired.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto 36 King Street West
 Montreal
 Winnipeg
 London, Eng.
 Ottawa
 Hamilton
 Vancouver
 Telephone: EGIN 4321
 London, Ont.



Year-End Valuations

The end of the year is an excellent time to have your securities valued. Mail your list of holdings and we shall give it our immediate attention.

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 Ottawa
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 Telephone: EGIN 061
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HEAD OFFICE:
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320 Bay Street, Toronto

CANADIAN SILVER

WITH a view to co-operation in the control of the world market for silver, Canada has increased her use of silver coinage. At the World Economic Conference in London, in 1933, Canada agreed to take 1,671,802 ounces of silver annually off the market and to make use of it for monetary purposes. This was the portion allotted to Canada as part of the agreement of the five chief producing countries to take 35,000,000 ounces yearly off the market for a period of four years commencing with 1934. In part this obligation is being carried out by the use of silver in the reserves of the Bank of Canada and, in part, by the addition of a silver dollar to Canadian currency. In the past, Canadian silver currency has been limited to five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces. The new silver dollar was issued on May 6, 1935, in connection with the silver anniversary of His Majesty King George.

Canada occupies third rank among the silver-producing countries of the world. Mexico stands first, and the United States second, with the far-famed mines of Peru

in fourth place. The world production of silver in 1934 is estimated at 180,389,900 ounces. The Mexican output is placed at 74,142,000 ounces; the United States at 26,441,000 ounces; Canada 16,249,000 ounces; and Peru 8,759,000 ounces. The Sullivan silver-lead-zinc mine in British Columbia is the largest producer of silver in Canada. This mine, together with the Premier, establishes British Columbia as Canada's principal silver producing province. For many years several properties situated in the Cobalt, Gowanda, and South Lorne areas of Ontario contributed the major proportion of the metal, but during recent times the principal producers in Ontario have been limited to the O'Brien mine at Cobalt, and the Miller Lake-O'Brien at Gowanda. A substantial amount is contributed annually as a by-product in the treatment of nickel-copper ores. Gold ores supply a measurable quantity also. During 1934 silver-lead ores were exported from the Mayo district of the Yukon, though to a lesser degree. The silver-radium ores of the Great Bear Lake area in the North West Territories are now contributing annually to Canada's total output of silver.

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
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Combined Assets Exceed \$100,000,000

METROPOLITAN CANADIAN FIELD CHANGES

THIRTY changes in promotions and assignments in the field are announced by the Canadian Home Office of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Toronto, and the Montreal office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Montreal. The changes are as follows: Mr. J. H. McNeil, formerly employed as assistant manager at the Victoria B.C. district, is appointed manager at the Regina, Saskatchewan district. Mr. G. S. Somerville, formerly employed as general assistant manager at Canadian Territory, is appointed assistant manager at the Quebec, Ont. district. Mr. J. H. McNeil, formerly employed as agent at the Kelowna district, is appointed assistant manager at the Vancouver B.C. district. Mr. J. H. McNeil, formerly employed as agent at the Kelowna district, is appointed assistant manager at the Vancouver B.C. district.

MILL OWNERS' QUEBEC INSPECTOR

I. E. SAMS, Manager for Canada of the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Hamilton, Ontario, has announced the appointment of Mr. Victor Houle of Montreal, as Chief Inspector for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Houle has had nineteen years' experience in fire insurance in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, the last eight having held the position of Inspector for several of the largest non-board companies.

Concerning Insurance

Residence Burglary Coverage

Comprehensive Protection Now Available Under Modern Residence Burglary and Theft Insurance Policies

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE the average house or apartment dweller is fully aware of the frequency of fires, and usually protects himself by carrying insurance, he is seldom cognizant of the fact that there are six burglaries or thefts for every fire, and that the resulting loss in the aggregate is but little less than the total fire loss.

During the past few years the protection afforded by Residence Burglary Insurance has been considerably broadened without any increase in the cost. Coverage is now furnished against stealing, including damage caused in connection therewith, from within private residences, apartments, flats, specified rooms or apartments in hotels and boarding houses, and from bank vaults. That is, not only burglary alone is now covered, but also robbery, commonly called hold-up, theft and larceny, and, in addition, any injury to property and premises of the insured is the owner's caused by an actual or attempted burglary, robbery, theft or larceny.

In considering the question of residence burglary insurance, many people think only of the losses resulting from burglary. Property taken after forcible entry into the premises has been effected by the use of tools, etc., and are not inclined to pay much attention to theft and robbery. But a tabulation of the losses paid by insurance companies over a period of years under residence burglary and theft policies, published not long ago, showed that 42 per cent resulted from burglary and that the remaining 58 per cent were theft and robbery losses.

THERE is no doubt that a large part of the loss from theft represents property stolen by servants, casual employees, deliverymen, pawnbrokers, key-workers, etc. Not only are many successful burglaries the result of "tips" given by servants, but many losses represent the acts of servants themselves. Casual employees, making repairs, cleaning, etc., also constitute a theft hazard. Even though precautions may be taken to prevent theft by such persons, they usually have an opportunity to take some property if so inclined. While full-time servants may be employed only after a careful character investigation, yet a number of them yield to temptation when handling jewellery, clothing or other valuable property.

It is obvious that the burglary and theft hazard is greatly increased by the absence of the family from home. Vacations, trips abroad, week-end trips, motor tours, golf, bridge, motion pictures, and the theatre, frequently take everyone from the residence, which gives the burglar or thief ample opportunity and time to carry out his operations. These underworld characters have various ways of finding out about the family's absence. Driven shades, an accumulation of mail and papers seen on the porch or in the vestibule, unanswered telephone calls, and newspaper personals and social items are a few of the ways by which their absence is discovered.

Most people are inclined to feel that only jewellery, silverware and furs require protection against such depredations, but the statistics show that 50 per cent of the losses paid for by insurance companies are for clothing, rugs, furnishings, radios, sport and musical instruments, bric-a-brac, etc.; also, that 20 per cent of all losses are for clothing other than furs.

FREQUENTLY, visits of thieves and burglars result in extensive damage to the premises. Sometimes this damage takes the form of malicious injury to decorations, hangings, wall coverings, paintings, etc., in addition to the damage caused by the use of tools employed to gain entrance to the building and to force open desk and bureau drawers, wall safes and other receptacles which these plunderers break into in their search.

Many persons place jewellery, sterling silver and other valuable property, when not in use, in safe deposit boxes for safekeeping. Courts generally hold financial institutions holding safe deposit boxes responsible for the loss of customers' property only when negligence is shown on their part in protecting such property. Under the modern residence burglary policy, property in safe deposit boxes

is covered in the same way it is protected when contained within the residence premises.

As to whose property is protected under the policy, it may be pointed out that the coverage applies: (1) to property owned by the insured or by a permanent member of his household, not paying board or rent, or by a relative permanently residing with him; (2) to the extent of 25 per cent of the limits of liability specified in the policy, to property owned by others, including employees who, for the purpose of the insurance, are not considered members of the insured's household.

What is meant by the word "premises" in the policy is shown by the following explanation: If an entire building is occupied, the entire interior is the premises; if two families occupy one building, the interior of that section occupied by the insured is the premises; if more than two families occupy one building, the interior of the apartment or rooms occupied by the insured is the premises.

WITH regard to coverage of entrances and porches, the policy provides that if the insured occupies a private residence or a section of a two-family building, \$100 of the insurance (excluding insurance on money or securities) is extended to apply to entrances and porches not completely in the building but which are a part of it. This amount can be increased for an additional premium.

In the same way, if the insured occupies an apartment in a building occupied by more than two families, \$100 of the insurance (excluding insurance on money and securities) is extended to apply within basements, laundries, and rooms in or attached to the building, and provided for the common use of all tenants, or within porches or storerooms similarly located and provided for the sole use of the insured. This amount can be increased for an additional premium.

Property in garages, stables or outbuildings, excepting money, securities, animals, birds, motorcycles, automobiles or their equipment, is also protected to the extent of \$100 if such garage, stable or outbuilding is occupied by the insured and is located in or adjacent to the building containing the premises. This amount can be increased for an additional premium, and the usual property contained in such buildings can be covered.

Another valuable feature of the modern policy is that it grants six months permissible unoccupancy without notification to the company. This period can be increased for an additional premium. The premises are deemed to be occupied if a member of the household or a caretaker remains there in every night, or if let or sublet. The insured may let or sublet without notification to the company, except for use as a boarding or lodging house or for business or professional purposes. When the premises are let or sublet, the company is not liable for loss of money, securities and articles of adornment, jewellery, etc., or for property belonging to the tenant or a member of his household. Knowledge by a tenant of a loss is considered knowledge by the insured, and must be immediately notified to the company.

Under the policy, the insurance company, it should be noted, is not liable for loss of articles carried or held as samples or for sale or for delivery after sale; nor is it liable for loss should the premises be used wholly or partly as a boarding or lodging house or for business or professional purposes, unless stated in the declaration and the proper premium charged.

MONTH'S SALES TOTAL \$35,158,000

SALES of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland for November, 1935, by member companies having 91 per cent of the business in force, totalled \$35,158,000.

Detailed sales were as follows: British Columbia, \$2,626,000; Alberta, \$1,251,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,320,000; Manitoba, \$2,137,000; Ontario, \$15,599,000; Quebec, \$9,510,000; New Brunswick, \$966,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,256,000; Prince Edward Island, \$138,000; Newfoundland, \$391,000.



ARTHUR C. POWELL, who has been appointed Assistant Manager for Canada of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto. He began his insurance career in London, Eng., and came to Canada in 1919, becoming assistant manager at the Canadian head office of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited. For the past ten years he has been engaged in field work throughout Canada for two American casualty companies, latterly with the Maryland Casualty Company, with Canadian head office at Toronto.

LIFE INSURANCE OUT-LOOK BETTER

SIX hundred millions of business written and paid for in cash in the past twelve months. Over six billions of business in force. Over seven million policies owned by over three and a half million Canadians.

Such is the position of life insurance in Canada at the end of 1935, according to a statement made by A. H. Beaton, President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and President and Managing Director, National Life Assurance Company, in a recent interview.

"Despite the disturbance in business conditions inseparable from any Dominion election year," he declared, "life insurance not only held its own in 1935, but there are significant and gratifying signs of improvement in 1936."

"Of these the most striking in my opinion, is the decline in policy loans. At the height of the depression in 1931 our policyholders borrowed \$52,600,000 against their insurance savings. In 1934, such borrowings declined to \$39,300,000. Figures are not yet available for 1935, but I am confident that emergency calls by policyholders against their policies will show another substantial reduction. And, not only have loans decreased; repayments have shown a steady advance—\$33,700,000 in 1934; \$44,800,000 in 1935. I call this significant and gratifying, not only for the policyholders and beneficiaries of life insurance, but for Canada as a whole. No less than three and a half millions of the citizens of the Dominion are life insurance policyholders. Conditions that reflect improvement in their individual affairs, reflect improvement in the national position.

"We are through the worst," Mr. Beaton continued. "Given prudent administration of public affairs by our Federal and Provincial Governments, I believe 1936 will witness greater progress on the high road to prosperity. But any business such as the life insurance business, that has a trustee relationship to 3,500,000 Canadian men and women, must view with concern any further increase in taxation directly affecting the savings of these thrifty men and women for the protection of those dependent upon them, and for provision for their own later years in life. Ninety-seven per cent of the funds held by our life companies belong to the policyholders. The life insurance companies are merely the administrators of their savings, literally their life's savings in thousands upon thousands of cases."

"In the last analysis, these policyholders pay the taxes—not only indirect corporation and business taxes, but actually, today, direct taxes upon their life insurance savings. These direct taxes—premium income taxes—totalled over \$2,000,000 last year, and this, in addition to taxes paid by policyholders as citizens and property owners."

"Such taxation as this, considered in conjunction with the drastic decline in interest rates, suggests a real danger that individual thrift may be positively dis-

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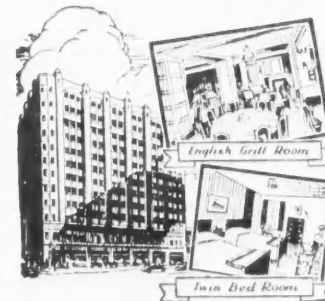
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couraged. Any such development would be a national disaster of the first magnitude.

"As the Honourable Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, said in a recent address to the Life Insurance Officers' Association, Life Insurance 'constitutes the greatest economic trusteeship within the boundaries of this country.' In our regard for this trusteeship our chief consideration must always be the personal interests of our policyholders. It is these interests that merit the attention of all men in public life. Life insurance is a big institution—the biggest in this country. But it is big only because it represents, as Mr. Dunning said, 'the accumulation of little sums mobilized for the benefit of this nation'."

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ON December 7 a Dominion certificate of registry was issued to the Switzerland General Insurance Company, Limited, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance and, in addition thereto, falling aircraft insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, hail insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, limited explosion insurance and riot and civil commotion insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company. J. H. Pigeon, Montreal, has been appointed the Canadian Chief Agent.

WAPITI HAS DOMINION CHARTER

AFTER operating for over seven years as a provincial company, The Wapiti Insurance Company, one of the Wawanesa group, recently took out a Dominion charter and license. Subscribed capital totals \$350,000 with \$110,000 paid up. There is also an additional surplus of \$70,000. Head Office is in Wawanesa, Manitoba. Fire, windstorm and casualty lines will be written non-tariff.

Following are the officers: President, A. J. Elliott; Vice-President, G. H. Stephens; Managing Director, C. M. Vanstone; Secretary and Underwriter, H. E. Hemmons; Treasurer, E. L. McDonald.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
A client of mine is considering taking a policy providing for benefits for loss of life, limb, sight or time by accidental means or loss of time in the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, with head office in Toronto.

Would you give me some particulars as to this Association and advise me as to whether you consider it a safe one in which to insure?

—E. D. R., Orangeville, Ont.

As the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$44,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, it is safe to do business with. It is required to maintain assets in this country in excess of its Canadian liabilities, so that claims of Canadian policyholders are readily collectable.

It has been in business since 1910, when it was incorporated as an assessment society, but has only been operating in Canada since December 11, 1934, when it received a Dominion license. Its total assets at the end of 1934 were \$2,956,564, while its total liabilities, including \$315,000 reserve for contingencies, amounted to \$2,921,271, showing surplus or unassigned funds of \$35,293. Its total income in 1934 was \$6,649,163, and its total disbursements, \$6,291,121, of which \$3,681,728 was paid in claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I am writing to ask for any information you can give me regarding the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company of Sherbrooke.

I am particularly anxious to know if a policy in this company would be considered perfectly safe to protect trust funds under a first mortgage which covers a dwelling house property and where the lot itself would be worth practically very little, so that the entire security of the loan is in the building itself, in which case should a fire occur, a financially strong insurance company behind the risk would be absolutely essential.

I would, therefore, be glad to have your views regarding the above mentioned stock mutual company.

—H. F. J., Port Hope, Ont.

You need be under no misgiving as to the safety of insurance placed with the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company. This company has been in business since 1835, over a hundred years, and has long occupied a strong business and financial position.

Policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1934 the total admitted assets of the company were \$960,585.37, while the

total liabilities except capital amounted to \$227,094.72, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$733,490.65. When this amount is compared with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$200,286.08, it is seen that the financial position of the company in relation to the volume of business transacted is a very strong one.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am considering taking an insurance annuity and would like to have your opinion of the participating and non-participating plans. I have obtained figures from several reliable companies and am in doubt as to which would be the most beneficial, the guaranteed monthly income only, or by paying the greater premium, the same guaranteed income plus an additional income from dividends, which is estimated and not guaranteed.

M. M. T., Toronto, Ont.

It is impossible to say in advance whether the participating or non-participating plan will prove the more beneficial in the case of an insurance annuity. It will depend upon the future trend of interest rates and surplus earnings of the companies. If the interest rate and surplus earnings increase, the likelihood is that the participating plan will yield better results in the long run. Otherwise, the non-participating will produce a lower net cost for the benefits contracted for in my opinion.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate it if you would give me some information in regard to the Time Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I would like to know the extent of their operations, their financial standing, and whether or not they are licensed in Canada.

S. W. L., Winnipeg, Man.

Time Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was incorporated and commenced business in Wisconsin in 1910. It succeeded the Time Indemnity Company, an industrial mutual accident and health company.

At December 31, 1934, its total admitted assets were \$208,107.51, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$82,277.00, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$126,130.51. As the paid up capital amounted to \$75,000.00, there was a net surplus of \$51,130.51 over capital and all liabilities.

This company is not registered in Canada and has no deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Any information you might be able to give me regarding the Halifax Fire Insurance Company will be appreciated. Is it liberal in its adjustments? Has it ample reserves? As it is an independent non-tariff in its rates, would you give your opinion as to its strength and adjusting policy in comparison with tariff companies?

W. J. B., St. Thomas, Ont.

Beginning business in 1809, the Halifax Fire Insurance Company is the oldest Canadian fire insurance company in existence, so far as I know. It is also one of the strongest companies in the business with ample reserves, and enjoys an excellent reputation for prompt and satisfactory claim settlements.

At the end of 1934 its total admitted assets were \$5,149,331.80, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,055,387.48, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,393,944.32. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$702,670.49, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

It is closely affiliated with the Home Insurance Company of New York, the largest American fire insurance company, and operates in the United States as well as in Canada, thus securing a wide spread of risks.

PRICE TRENDS

(Continued from Page 17)

would tend to lighten the demands of depressed industries for governmental assistance.

But the chief immediate and calculable factor which points to the probability of an upturn in prices is the continued and continuously augmented pressure of cheap money. This will serve, if commerce becomes more aspiring and more contemptuous of trade barriers, to provide the basis for a gradual rise in prices.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent in a regular subscription and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

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FOOD STORE ADVERTISING BENEFITS CONSUMERS

Chains Lead in Simplifying Shopping—Use of Newspaper Space Helps Keep Prices Low By Maintaining Volume

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

FOOD was not advertised at retail, as a general rule, until the food chains came on the scene. Even in the early days of food chains, newspaper space was bought sparingly, if at all. Today every food and drug and shoe chain is a generous user of the newspaper as an advertising medium.

There is no doubt that competition is the life of retail advertising, for if there were only one merchant, or one chain, offering the values in goods and services which are offered today there would be less need for extensive newspaper advertising. This competitive merchandising has been one of the main driving forces in recent years behind the great volume of retail advertising.

The last few years of business depression has intensified the efforts of large retail organizations to maintain and increase sales volume. During recent years of the depression, advertising appropriations have been increased in the hope of continuing a sufficiently profitable volume of business to warrant continuance of low prices. Thus advertising which has been a leading factor in maintaining volume of trade per store has been reflected in low prices to the consumer.

The chains are keen competitors among themselves. Their entrance into the retail field prompted many aggressive independent retailers to organize in groups which are known as voluntary chains. While still operating their own stores as independent merchants these retailers have been enabled to buy their merchandise collectively. By placing large orders with the producers or manufacturers they have secured their stock of goods at better prices than had been possible for them previously. Similarly these voluntary chains, being independent merchants banded together under one name, have been able to buy as much newspaper space, and as favorably, as do the proprietary chain stores.

Prior to the beginning of chain store advertising, the retail food advertisement was a rarity. Thus the chains not only have created their own advertising, but have been responsible for the creation of other retail food advertising.

PLANNING MENUS FROM ADVERTISING

THE average housewife has come to read the advertisement of the food chain store in the newspaper Thursday or Friday mainly to plan her week-end menu in keeping with her budget for household expenses. Her shopping of the week-end for the family table is her most important undertaking of the entire week in making provision for the family bill of fare.

This opportunity afforded Mrs. Doe, or Mrs. Roe, to decide the week-end menu in the quiet of her home by referring to the chain store advertisements in her newspaper, has value not merely from the saving she now effect by taking advantage of attractive prices at which foodstuffs are listed, but it also greatly reduces the time element of shopping. She prepares her shopping list with accuracy and ease when it is most convenient for her to do so. Later when she proceeds to her favorite store she knows precisely what she intends to get, and what the items will cost. She does her shopping with a minimum of delay and discomfort.

The chain store operator also benefits by the advance knowledge of the shopper, in that he is able to give prompt and better service when she enters his store. From his point of view the saving in shopping time enables him to serve more customers with a given number of clerks, and so keep down his overhead expenses. This saving he passes on to the customer who benefits by lower prices than would be possible otherwise.

The food chains originally were introduced as "cash" stores which would be operated in inexpensive locations with modest fixtures, and which would attract the public principally on the ground of low prices made possible by rapid turnover.

Low profits and rapid turnover still are the cardinal policy of the successful chains but the companies operating larger types of stores found that they needed more expensive locations which means locations in the centre of populous residential areas, or on good corners. Or, as has happened in many districts, the location originally inexpensive became expensive by reason of the large number of shoppers the chain attracted to it.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING

IT IS possible that the average consumer would say that she reads the chain store advertisements to learn the prices prevailing on the week-end of her shopping. Price is a prominent feature of such advertisements, and may be unduly emphasized. It is equally true, however, that strict adherence to claims made in advertising are observed, and that the reader of the advertisement is directed to "value", and not price alone.

Chain stores today have much more to offer than low prices based upon rapid turnover of a large volume of merchandise. They realize they must offer more than the price appeal. New and more modern stores with attractive merchandise displays are the order of the day. In fact, the chain stores are examples of the latest and most efficient shops. Up-to-date refrigerator and other special equipment is provided for the preservation and protection of perishable edibles. All such products are transported to the retail outlet as rapidly as possible, and in a manner that guarantees their retention of natural appearance of freshness, flavor and food value.

The care exercised in the selection of employees, and in the development of store personnel are also of primary concern to the management of the modern chain store. The chain store companies endeavor with the assistance of their clerks to give prompt and courteous service to their customers, and thus maintain and extend the goodwill which their advertising and other merchandising methods have created.

The advertising of commodities which formerly were seasonal in their sale has also benefited both customer and producer, and has tended to avert the ups and downs of business. Fresh vegetables used to be a foodstuff generally absent from the diet in winter in this country, being available only through a limited number of stores. Chain store advertising has had a great part in popularizing and thus made available green vegetables and fresh fruits, out of season locally, to all districts served by the chains.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

RETAIL advertising—whether it is chain store advertising or that of another type of store—depends for its success on the degree to which it builds for permanent customers. Occasional customers may be a factor in building sales for one week but the aim of all well conceived retail advertising is to impress the reader that as buying from the advertiser today is profitable, so regular dealing with his store is certain to be advantageous. This fact leads to the conclusion that the trend in chain store advertising will be to that kind which tells the customer about the store and makes her a friend, the so-called institutional type of advertising. The kind of advertising which rests its case on appeal to the bargain-hunting instinct has less cumulative value.

"Put it down in black and white", "Get it in writing". These are familiar phrases. They imply proof of good faith, and they have a relation to chain store advertising. The store commits itself by its published advertisement. Every successful retailer recognizes that satisfied customers are his best advertisement, and he, therefore, must not misrepresent that which he sells, and must be particularly careful of the content of the appeal or claim which he makes by the printed text of his advertisement. Great care is exercised by the executives of chain store organizations to avoid any semblance of misrepresentation, so that the customer may buy with confidence. The consumer's goodwill is the store's life.

THESE articles on the Chain Store's place in modern merchandising are part of a series aiming to give Saturday Night readers a correct picture of this important factor in distribution. In the presentation of these articles Saturday Night has had the co-operation of leaders in the chain store field.

WHEN THE TRANSITION STARTED



The value to the community of chain store development—like other industrial development—is indicated by this illustration and that shown below. This Loughton Ave. "soccer" field of 1929 became in a few months the Canadian home of a great food distributing industry. Large sums were spent on material and labor and the tax revenue to the City of Toronto was increased by some \$6,000.00 a year.

WHERE DINERS-OUT BENEFIT

BY A. V. MADGE

MAN, it has been written, must eat to live. No one will deny the truism of this statement, but when, where, and what we eat and the manner of our eating are matters of the individual's volition, tempered only by the procurability of those dishes which at the moment might seem pleasant to the palate, and by the ability to pay for the meal and the quality of the service we require.

In order to satisfy the universal demand of mankind for food, many different types of restaurants and dining-rooms have sprung into existence, whether the individual's taste, or possibly his financial condition at the time, runs to The Quick Lunch, The Hot-Dog Stand, the epicurean dishes of an exclusive club, there is a place for him. Each kind of food serving establishment has been designed for the sole purpose of satisfactorily catering to the food requirements of certain definite types of patrons. Those establishments which have proven acceptable to a large number of food seekers have, naturally, experienced definite demands for the same class of service in proximity to places of business and to homes. To meet such demands there has come into being the modern chain restaurant organization.

FOR THE "EATING-OUT" PUBLIC

SEVERAL thoughts are brought to mind when considering the advantages to the public in the operation of a chain of restaurants by a single proprietor.

The mere fact that the chain restaurant is almost invariably successful in operation proves beyond a doubt that its advantages are recognized by "The Eating-out Public." The necessity of going to one particular locality in order to secure the service and the kind of meal desired is obviated as it becomes merely necessary to enter the nearest branch, with the knowledge that the predominant features of that particular chain will be maintained. And each additional unit is an aid to the organization, for the experience gained from the operation of widely scattered branches gives the chain restaurant executive a much better cross sectional analysis of the food tastes and service requirements of the public than a single restaurant could possibly ever give. Such analysis is being constantly made by all up-to-date chains and the results are reflected immediately on the menus and through the working methods of a well trained personnel.

As a doctor keeps pulse and respiration records of his patients, so must the successful restaurateur keep, and follow implicitly, records showing the impressions of his guests. Centralized control, one of the outstanding features of chain operation, permits if necessary the immediate alteration of any or all policies of the organization and subsequently greater dish variety and comfort for the restaurant guest is assured. The greater spread of overhead expenditures to a number of units enables the chain restaurant to secure not only better quality in the foodstuffs purchased and the serving of better meals at moderate prices but, also, permits them to engage the highest calibre of employee obtainable. It is rarely that one individual can master all the ramifications of the art of preparing and tastily serving good food in attractive surroundings, so in the chain restaurant we have engaged a number of the food-stuff specialists—just as in the high grade hotels or high priced individual restaurants.

Meat, Dairy, Vegetable, Grocery and Bakeshop experts exercise direct control over every pound or item of foodstuffs purchased. Culinary artists are continuously endeavoring to turn such products into balanced, well cooked, eyeappealing dishes. Staff Maintenance departments are responsible for the actual physical comfort of all guests. Sanitation, Interior Decoration, Ventilation, General Layout and even the non-skidableness of the floor and the correct heights of tables and chairs are part of the consideration of this department. There is an old restaurant saying that, "If you displease the eye, you displease the appetite." Danger of offending in this respect is guarded against by the chain-restaurant organization.

Restaurants have been practically compelled to prepare and serve dishes having that certain something different from the meals which are served in the home. The average restaurant patron can

detect almost instantaneously those products which are turned out in large quantities and sold either over the counter or from door to door, thus finding their way to the family dining table. It is not intended to underestimate the quality products of these better class manufacturers or retailers; nevertheless, such products do not satisfy the taste of the restaurant public who go to a restaurant quite largely for a change, and chain restaurants have found it expedient either to inaugurate their own centralized bakeshops, or to have manufacturing bakers make bread, pies, etc., to a special recipe. These restaurant bakeshops in no manner infringe upon the territory of the retail baker as their sole existence is devoted to supplying the chain's units with pies, cakes, tarts, rolls, breads and other items produced to the definite standards which are pleasing to the restaurant's clientele. This entails an outlay for bakeshop experimental work which perhaps no restaurant but that of the chain type could sustain. Without doubt a great deal of the popularity of the chain restaurant can be directly traced to the products originating in their private bakeshops.

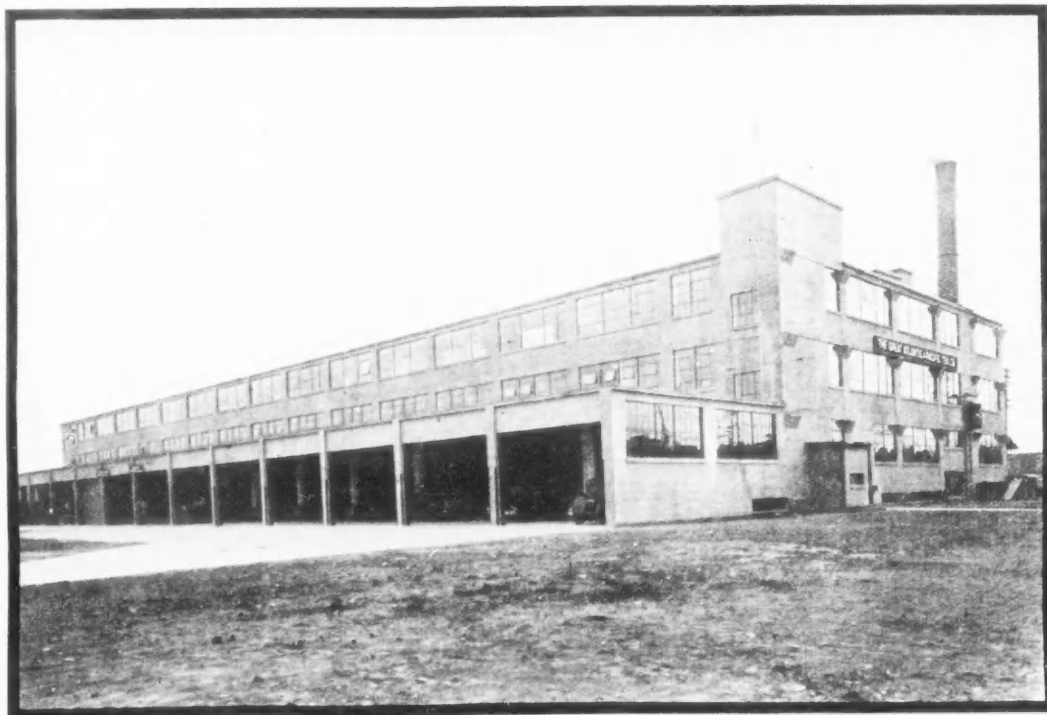
HELP IN GUARDING PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAIN restaurants have become recognized as leaders in the fields of sanitation and public health; special machinery for washing and sterilizing table ware is the general rule rather than the exception. A smear taken from a cracked plate and a few moments observation with a microscope is enlightening; it would deter anyone from ever again permitting a meal to be served to them on cracked chinaware. Chain restaurants do not merely discard such articles of equipment but they have done a great deal towards giving the general public knowledge of such unsanitary conditions. Which leads us to another thought: a certain widely known restaurant chain in Canada has gone out of its way to permit the general public to make use of employee training films which depict the complete operations of their restaurants and intimately disclose certain details of restaurant management which might be termed by other industries as being trade secrets, such as the formulae used in the preparation of popular dishes. By telling the public what it may expect from any restaurant and what it should insist upon receiving from all restaurants good is done; and while the public may be receiving valuable restaurant secrets at the same time they are gaining confidence in the industry as a whole. The difference between the unsanitary manner in which food products were handled a few short years ago and the sanitary and precautionary restaurant methods of today brings out, better than mere words can tell, the prestige which the chain restaurant has brought to the occupation of serving meals, and building on the foundation of Louis Pasteur's mighty work, mirrors the effective disease prevention thoughts of the times.

The restaurant employee has often been regarded as a being remote from other fields of industrial activity. He is the public of other industries; his pay envelope permits him to become a purchaser of the commodities other industries manufacture or trade in. In this respect the remuneration he receives directly affects other industrial units. Chain restaurants almost invariably have higher wage rates for employees than all but the very exclusive restaurant owner can afford to pay. Chain restaurants have for some time been attempting to have the proper minimum wage laws revised to include restaurant employees—they have no fear of such a law, wage scales as set by them are generally considered in excess of those applicable to other industries.

THE restaurant field has left the menial stage far behind and is rapidly becoming of major importance in modern business life. Men who have taken as their life work this branch of industry have gained prominent recognition. The chain restaurant is not, like its predecessors, a fly by night feeding house. In efficiency it ranks with any industry. The chain restaurant has attracted executives of outstanding ability and under such guidance and the analysis of customers' tastes and service requirements which the chain organization can give, insures the permanence of this industry.

THE FINISHED WAREHOUSE AND BAKERY



This modern plant of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is a number of plants in one. It houses the Canadian head office; bakery, which supplies Toronto district stores; the meat shipping warehouse with modern refrigeration plant; the grocery shipping warehouse; the fruit and vegetable shipping warehouse. Over 240 people are employed in this plant; and its establishment has brought healthy home building activity in the district with further tax revenue benefits to the city.

THE UTILITY MESS IN THE U.S.

Atmosphere of "Irrational Antagonism" Governs Relations Between U.S. Government and Public Utilities

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE present relations between the government and the utilities of the United States are little short of being a disgrace to the country.

For whatever may be the merits of the main questions in dispute, the plain fact is that they are being dealt with in an atmosphere of irrational antagonism which makes their solution impossible. There is the statute driven through a reluctant Congress last summer which has now engendered tremendous lawsuits. When the courts decide the lawsuits, nothing will really have been decided. If the courts uphold the government, there still remains the job of administering a law which the administrators themselves know is virtually impossible to administer. If the courts decide for the utilities, the whole question of how they are to be regulated will have to be re-opened. In the meantime, the electric industry itself, one of the most important of all American industries, is kept in a condition where private initiative is stalled and public regulation is ineffective.

If ever there was an example where it is heads and everyone loses, tails and no one can win, it is this one.

The correct way to describe this state of affairs is to say that it is a breakdown of statesmanship. It is the business of statesmen to solve problems and in this case the problem is not being solved. On the contrary the solution has been made more difficult. For on top of the original question of how to regulate the utilities we now have the question of how to deal with two groups of fanatically embittered men.

It is time that the bystanders intervened and began to look around for someone with the will and the imagination to turn this war into a negotiation, this interminable brawl into a settlement.

THE electric utility industry, being a new industry, is in the hands of bold and enterprising men. It is still in the phase of its development. It has not yet settled down, like an old industry, into a

settled routine. And this means that the executives, by and large, are like all pioneering individualists, the railroad builders, for example: men who are courageous to the point of recklessness, men of initiative rather than men who move in the grooves of an established tradition.

The result has been a truly sensational development of the industry as a supplier of electricity at diminishing cost and increasing efficiency. But this development has been accompanied by many grave abuses of trust and much flagrant profiteering. The industry is a natural monopoly, and there can be no question of the right and of the duty of the government to regulate it and to stamp out its abuses. There is no doubt also that the President and Congress have a mandate from the people to see that the industry is regulated in the public interest and its abuses prevented.

In carrying out that mandate the President's zeal has, it seems to me, confused his judgment. He fell into a simple but fundamental error which is at the root of all the trouble. It was the error of treating the industry as a unit instead of dividing it into its good and its bad elements. There are in the industry, as everyone must know, executives and financiers who are and have been dismayed and angry at the kind of thing represented by the Insulls, who fully recognize that the utilities are a public business and must be thoroughly regulated.

A statesmanlike and workable utility policy would have been based on the principle of an alliance with the enlightened members of the industry against the unenlightened members. The practical criterion of how far the government could and should go at the present time was how far the enlightened elements could be persuaded to go and remain genuine supporters of the policy. A bill arrived at in this way would have been workable. For it would have meant the voluntary compliance of a large part of the industry and for the rest of it the force of their example added to the force of the government.

Instead of proceeding in this way, which is the way of all seasoned and effective reformers, the President lumped the whole industry together, challenged the good and the bad, the better and the worse, at the same time. The inevitable result followed. The men who would have supported a reasonable program, who by their support would have isolated the irreconcilable reactionaries, were forced to make common cause with these reactionaries. In place of an opposition without much moral credit, the President created an opposition in which the sincere grievances of the better men became the protecting shield for the inferior men. He left them no power to discriminate as between good and bad utility policy because he himself refused to discriminate.

THAT this is the truth of the matter is proved, I believe, by the evidence presented in a speech by Mr. Wendell Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. This is one of the holding companies subject to the Death Sentence. Mr. Willkie asserts that in December of last year, prior to the introduction of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, he "made an earnest endeavor to work out with responsible Federal agencies a procedure for the solution of the utility question." I shall not take the space to describe Mr. Willkie's program except to say that it provided in principle for complete government regulation of rates and of all the known abuses of the holding companies.

The compromise had the support, he says, "of a substantial portion of the utility industry," not of the whole of it but of what appears to have been more than half. There is good reason to think that the program had considerable support in Administration circles. But the President rejected it. And then there began the fight which has produced a poisonous antagonism between the government and all utilities, between the Administration and virtually all the financial interests of the country, between the President and literally hundreds of thousands of stockholders.

It is this antagonism which is now being litigated in the courts. It is this litigation which, however

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The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1935

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid up	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 35,000,000.00
Reserve fund		
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account	1,609,554.65	
	\$ 21,609,554.65	
Dividends unclaimed	13,290.63	
Dividend No. 194 at 8% per annum, payable 2nd December, 1935	700,000.00	22,322,845.28
		\$ 57,322,845.28
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	\$ 7,915,162.11	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	15,444,455.92	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	194,257,142.74	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	461,268,433.74	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada	559,098.76	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	8,922,220.16	
Notes of the Bank in circulation		688,366,512.54
Bills payable		32,568,425.74
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding		251,681.26
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads		22,026,376.60
		\$88,859.06
		\$800,919,700.47

ASSETS

Gold held in Canada	\$ 2,483.16	
Subsidiary coin held in Canada	1,205,897.63	
Gold held elsewhere	3,032,551.46	
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere	4,192,877.98	
Notes of Bank of Canada	6,341,885.00	
Deposits with Bank of Canada	55,188,786.03	
Notes of other chartered banks	1,501,584.86	
Government and bank notes other than Canadian	18,688,448.62	
	\$ 90,244,514.71	
Cheques on other banks	\$ 20,376,177.89	
Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada	2,129.80	
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	47,007,220.38	
	67,885,528.07	
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		60,731,910.83
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value		127,480,130.80
Canadian Municipal securities, not exceeding market value		8,115,253.44
Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		13,125,913.64
Other funds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value		11,045,093.28
Call and short not exceeding 30 days' loans in Canada on funds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		26,328,679.03
Call and short not exceeding 30 days' loans elsewhere than in Canada on funds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		19,216,857.90
		\$425,673,881.73
Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	\$217,124,161.59	
Loans to Provincial Governments	354,780.46	
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	9,257,791.94	
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	98,189,967.42	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	8,894,714.62	
	328,821,416.03	
Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	16,943,798.01	
Real estate other than bank premises	3,016,219.61	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	819,172.89	
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra	22,026,376.60	
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	4,468,947.11	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation	1,600,000.00	
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	449,888.49	
	\$800,919,700.47	

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA: We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 30th November, 1935, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the fiscal year, and at various dates during the year have also checked the cash and investment securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1935, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.
of P. S. Ross & Sons
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.
of Post, Macvic, Mitchell & Company

Auditors

Montreal, Canada, December 24, 1935

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1934	\$ 1,506,804.99	
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1935, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	4,340,522.41	\$ 5,847,327.40
APPROPRIATIONS AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividend No. 190 at 8% per annum	200,000.00	
Dividend No. 191 at 8% per annum	200,000.00	
Dividend No. 192 at 8% per annum	200,000.00	
Dividend No. 193 at 8% per annum	200,000.00	
	\$ 2,800,000.00	
Contribution to the Pension Fund Society	200,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	200,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	1,032,722.75	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,609,554.65	\$ 5,847,327.40

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director
Montreal, December 24, 1935

S. G. DOBSON, General Manager

it is decided, can decide nothing finally. It is this prospect of indecision which prevents the utilities from contributing their very great part to industrial recovery.

It is clear, I think, that the way to solve the question is to resume the negotiations which were broken off in December, 1934, and to formulate a program of amendments to the present law which will be acceptable to the enlightened por-

tion of the utility industry. Why not? It will have to be done eventually. Why not now? Can the President seriously believe that a lawsuit and a fight are good statesmanship, or, in the present mood of the country, good politics? Can he seriously believe that a delayed recovery and the growing conviction that he is responsible for delaying recovery, are sound leadership or intelligent political strategy?

I realize that a man who is committed hates to compromise. But many of the worst troubles of mankind arise because men have committed themselves to war and are ashamed or afraid to make peace. A reasonable man need not be afraid or ashamed to make peace. For though he may be taunted by the irreconcilables, the goodwill of reasonable men will be a sufficient compensation.

LONDON LOOKS AT U.S. POLICY

Continuance of "Indefinite and Largely Unintelligible" Policy is Fraught With Danger, Thinks London

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

IF CRISIS in the United States coincides with crisis in European affairs it will not be mere coincidence. At least a contributory cause of the pending political crisis in America is sanctions, which, in the present connection mean oil. Oil is the final sanction, marking the limit of economic pressure on Italy. Washington is by no means opposed to limiting exports of oil to Italy, as the Secretary of State has shown. There is a commercial question involved also, however, as well as the irritable element in American politics led by Father Coughlin, and so Mr. Ickes keeps close guard over his tongue, but in all probability his thinking is not diverted.

A more immediate problem, however, is America's silver policy. The London bullion market had not thought that Roosevelt's silver purchasing policy was based on whim, and dealings came to a complete standstill when the official American buying price for the metal was reduced and when American official buying orders ceased. The change of policy is perhaps a consequence of the demonetization of the white metal by China, but the American authorities can hardly suggest that until they were presented by this fact accompli they had not realized that the forcing up of the world price of silver would have any effect upon China save the favorable one of increasing her purchasing power.

In any event, a new state of affairs has been created in which it may soon be necessary to determine the "natural," which is in effect the commodity value of silver. The laconic official statement from Washington to the effect that the Treasury was still fulfilling the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act, but would not discuss day-to-day developments in the world silver market nor the tactics that it would employ in meeting the situation created by the vacillations of its policy, augured a collapse in the price of the metal. A more hopeful situation was created, however,

by the United States' re-entry into the bullion market, though she bought only 500,000 ozs. at 27½d. and gave no indication that the intention was to continue the old purchasing policy.

It is suggested in certain quarters that America's game is a tactical one, and that while she is in fact prepared to carry out the obligations of the S.P.A., she will do it in the cheapest possible manner. It is certainly possible that America has already some sort of an agreement with China, arranging for the exchange of Chinese silver for American gold, and, since any such contract would be based on the prevailing prices at the date of its signing, it is obviously to America's advantage to engineer a fall in the price of silver. She would thus have it both ways, for if silver fell considerably, gold would react in the opposite direction.

Or, it is rumored, the United States is concerned to force China back to the silver standard. This, with her control of the world price of silver, she is able to do, for if she refuses to buy Chinese silver, the Chinese dollar cannot for long be maintained at the new level. Any considerable depreciation would ring the death knell of the inconvertible paper currency and China would have no alternative to reinstating silver as the currency standard. But by this time, America's tactics might have changed and with a silver standard in China and silver price-raising by America, conditions would be back where they were a month or two ago.

FROM the beginning, the *raison d'être* of the silver policy has been somewhat obscure, even, possibly, to the United States Administration itself. It is on the cards that Roosevelt is considering the advisability of dropping altogether this "silver business," though it hardly seems that in his present precarious position he can afford to disregard the importunities of that

large section of U.S. opinion loosely called the "Silver Interests." In either case (and there seems no other alternative if in fact America's policy is intelligible at the moment) the outlook is black for the silver market.

It is perhaps unnecessary to draw attention again to the conflict between the Legislature and the Judiciary in the United States. It is a fault perhaps more of the Constitution than of the personnel of either aspect of the economy, but the rift is there and the rift may before long play a very disturbing part. The Supreme Court has it in its power, as one of two notable recent verdicts have manifested, to destroy the New Deal in its entirety. If it does, it is doubtful whether recovery will be hastened in America and it is certain that Roosevelt's tactics will have to veer from the defensive to the offensive, with the Constitution superseding Big Business as the objective.

Every valid economic argument for recovery in America is for inflation, though not perhaps altogether for the President's particular type of inflation. It would certainly be fatal to reverse his policy, for the American public is in no mood for deflation and it has no ability to foot the bill for it. Most European observers, therefore, hope that President Roosevelt will keep his position intact and his policy unchanged. If he will come out of his isolationist shell and place an embargo on exports of oil to Italy, he will probably end the Abyssinian affair and by vindicating the League principle save Europe much waste of money in building "adequate" defences; if he will again support the silver market he will again be supported by opinion inside his own country and in the world at large (though China will have to tighten further her precautions against smuggling); but if he continues to pursue an indefinite and largely unintelligible policy, his own position and much more than that will be endangered.

